HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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$1 Million Raised for New Daily

Money No Problem for U.S. Communists

By VICTOR RIESEL

The record will show that during the second week of last November, one of the American Communist party leaders delivered a bundle of cash to the leader of the Syrian Communist party as a gesture of disdain for Israel and support for the Arab nations.

The money was carried from the United States to Moscow by that rarely impoverished proletarian, Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A. It was handed to a chap appropriately called Bagdash, the Syrian party official. There was much applause when Winston declared he had collected the funds in the garment area here in New York City, which is as likely a project as selling prayer shawls in Cairo.

Then Winston and his mentor, Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA, hurried over to the Institute of the World Labor Movement where there were more cheers for Hall's long speech calling for global strikes against foreign installations of American corporations.

Having satisfied their comrades on the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USSR, Winston and Hall and the rest of the group flew back to the U.S. on November 17—never once having to worry about raising the tens of thousands of dollars needed for such global forays. For such 10,000-mile round trips capitalist airlines charge capitalist fares.

But this trip to Moscow to pay homage to the Mecca of their political world is not the only sign of neo-opulence by the Old Left.

Apparently the American Communist party has not found it at all difficult to raise the better part of a million dollars to fund—for at least the first five years—the launching of a morning daily newspaper on May 1.

This is a financial trick not accomplished with mirrors. They are doing it by selling "lifetime" subscriptions at $1,000 each; "Founder's Certificates" at $500 each; "Sponsor's Certificates" at $100 each, and most of the rest in corporate stock.

Soon there also will be coupon books for the faithful, who are not inclined to turn over so much cash all at once.

All this faces the party with what Mao calls an inherent "peoples' contradiction." If the C.P. raises its full quota of $1 million, it must admit that its followers do well in this old capitalist land. If it publishes its daily on May 1—and it will—and keeps its donors anonymous and mysterious, that would be an admission that the C.P. isn't doing so well and has no real mass following in the U.S.

There is no doubt that the money is pouring in. There is no doubt that the fund director, Si Gerson, and his comrades are looking at modern press facilities. There is no doubt that—10 years after the old *Daily Worker* was suspended—the new publication will be pro-peace in Southeast Asia, and vituperatively anti-Israel in the Mideast.

It's all being discussed here at a long series of sessions of the party's National Committee. There is, of course, considerable opposition to the Nazi-like invective against Israel inside the National Committee. But Hall will do little to change the tone of his attacks. This is the Soviet line and the Soviet line it will be in the new daily.

Obviously the party secretary is prepared to surface without some of his old followers. He believes he has sufficient young people to replace the old-timers. These cadres were trained at a special summer camp during a three-week session covering the end of last June and the beginning of July.

So idyllic was the setting in Wingdale, N.Y., that Hall and some of the other party chiefs had to warn the younger comrades that there is a difference between Communist morality and that of the bourgeois world.

Communist party boss Gus Hall (left) and sidekick Henry Winston recently took a quick trip to Syria to drop off money for the Arabs' anti-Israel campaign.

Those who survived this blow to their enthusiasm were sent to a special leadership school held here in the big city last September.

The trainees are rough, tough and militant. They have been sent into the Pittsburgh-Detroit steel and auto areas. Their instructions are to organize the old-fashioned party "Industrial Clubs," and to prepare to recruit and sell the new daily.

The party, of course, is small. But 12,000 disciplined hard-core members in scores of clubs in 23 districts can whip up an industrial whirlwind. Especially so since the directives with which Hall and Winston returned included a blueprint for the establishment of a Trade Union Section and secretary in every party club.

There is no insinuation here that this column expects the new Communist youth and industrial cadres to seize the Pentagon or the White House Rose Garden.

But 12,000 centrally directed, dedicated members of an organization which can deliver funds to the Arabs, raise a million dollars, dispatch its leaders and their ladies across the world, are not to be brushed aside as an insignificant political force.

Or have you not tried to raise a million dollars recently?

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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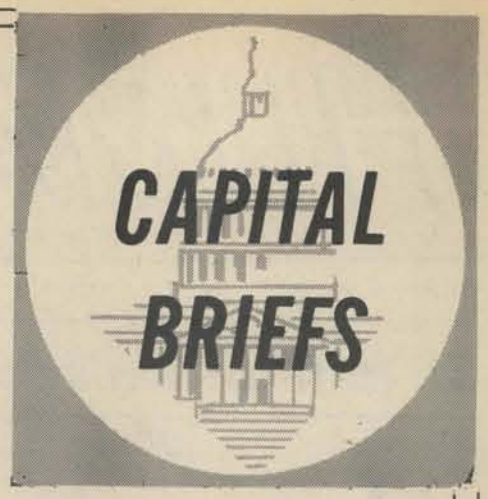

● There may be a great deal of fireworks this February at the stockholders meeting of the **International Business Machines** (IBM) Corp. in Houston, Tex. Some major stockholders, including a supporter of the national youth organization, Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), plan to raise a rumpus over IBM's attempts to sell sophisticated computers to the Communist bloc. Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) and Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) may possibly attend the Houston affair. YAF, which waged a successful campaign to prevent Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. from selling a rubber plant to Rumania in 1965, has been trying to stop IBM's bid to trade with the Reds for several months. (See Human Events, Dec. 16, 1967, page 14.)

● The British news service Reuters reports from Moscow that Gov. **Nelson Rockefeller** appears "to be the choice of the Russian government newspaper Izvestia for the Republican party presidential nomination." In a detailed 2,000-word article on the forthcoming elections, noted Reuters, Izvestia rapped three of the top four GOP political possibilities. Rockefeller, said Reuters, "was the only one spared any direct criticism."

● A "substantial number" of State Department employes described **potential security risks** 10 years ago remain on the job, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee disclosed last week. The subcommittee charged that security evaluator Otto F. Otepka was harassed and finally fired because he sought to watch these men closely.

● Rep. **H. R. Gross** (R.-Iowa), often called the Mr. Economy of the House, has chalked up another first: According to the non-partisan Congressional Quarterly, Gross voted more times than anyone else in either the House or the Senate against positions taken by President Johnson. The Iowa legislator was opposed to LBJ 70 per cent of the time. The next highest figure in opposition—67 per cent—was chalked up by Rep. Durward Hall (R.-Mo.). Rep. James Haley (D.-Fla.) voted 65 per cent of the time against the President, the highest rate of opposition for any Democrat.

● Those who **supported LBJ the most:** Senators Muskie (D.-Maine) and Mondale (D.-Minn.), both of whom backed the President 76 per cent of the time and Representatives Hechler (D.-W.Va.) and Price (D.-Ill.), who went along with LBJ on 94 per cent of the occasions. Leading GOP backers of the President and their percentages of support: Representatives Reid (N.Y.), 76, Kupferman (N.Y.), 72, and Whalen (Ohio), 71.

● Two U.S. envoys are considering a race for **governor of Texas.** Both millionaire Democrats appointed by Johnson, they are Edward Clark, U.S. ambassador to Australia, and Eugene M. Locke, deputy ambassador to South Viet Nam.

● The left-wing **Americans for Democratic Action** has given Senators Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) and Clifford Case (R.-N.J.) 100 per cent scores for voting the liberal line in the first session of the 90th Congress. Seven Democrats also received 100 per cent scores: Patsy Mink (Hawaii), Sidney Yates (Ill.), John Conyers (Mich.), Henry Helstoski (N.J.), Jonathan Bingham (N.Y.), Leonard Farbstein (N.Y.) and James Scheuer (N.Y.).

● The Rev. Angus MacDonald, a noted conservative Congregational minister and theologian and the author of the widely acclaimed book, Called to be Free, is editor of a new bi-monthly journal that will attempt to clarify the religious bases of society. Called **Religion and Society**, the magazine will include such prominent conservative writers as Russell Kirk, the Rev. Howard Kershner and the Rev. Edmund Opitz. Those interested should contact the Rev. MacDonald at Box 56, Bayport, Minn.

● The Gallup Poll's 21st annual **most-admired-man** sampling, asking Americans "what man that you have heard or read about, living today in any part of the world, do you admire the most?," produced some interesting results. The 1,526 persons queried in late 1967 responded by naming former President **Dwight Eisenhower** as their "most admired," with Lyndon Johnson running second, marking the first *time since 1951 an incumbent President had* not run first. Republicans could take added heart in the fact that Sen. Everett Dirksen (6), Richard Nixon (7) and Ronald Reagan (9) also placed in the Top 10. Also noteworthy is that U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, in 1966 the sixth "most admired," failed to place on the 1967 list.

● Current best-selling political bumper sticker in the U.S. is "**ABJ in '68**" (Anybody But Johnson).

● The 1965 **immigration law** which abolished the old national origins quota system for immigrants may have its merits, but Alfred J. Urbano, who just retired as district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Oregon, thinks there are many grave defects in the procedures Washington is following. He says he is leaving his job because of "frustration, not being able to administer the law as Congress intended it." Urbano, who has been with the immigration service for 26 years, says, "Enforcement of the immigration law has broken down to such an extent that the law has opened the door to people to enter the United States whose presence is not in the best interest of the United States."

● William F. Buckley's book about his one-of-a-kind campaign for the New York City mayoralty in 1965, **The Unmaking of a Mayor**, is No. 2 on the New York Times paperback best seller list for non-fiction.

● In another literary note, the official Soviet newspaper Izvestia has announced that Sen. J. William Fulbright's book, **The Arrogance of Power**, which is bitterly critical of U.S. foreign policy, will be published in the Soviet Union.

● The **Vincent Hallinans** of San Francisco, long-time supporters of pro-Communist causes, have been identified as initiators and principal backers of the Jeanette Rankin Brigade, a peace organization that hopes to have at least 10,000 women demonstrate in Washington sometime after Congress convenes. Among those sponsoring the Rankin Brigade: Mrs. Harry Belafonte, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Vivica Lindfors, Jessica Mitford, Susan Sontag and Mrs. Benjamin Spock.

● LBJ's home state of Texas, which only a few years ago ranked seventh among the states getting **prime defense contracts,** has now edged out New York for second place, according to Pentagon statistics. California is still in first place with 17.9 per cent; but Texas, which in 1962 received just 4 per cent, now receives 9.5 per cent. New York has dropped from 10.7 per cent in 1962 to 8.7 per cent. Part of the reason for the Lone Star State's rapid rise in the share of defense contracts is the award of the controversial TFX, now F-111, and sometimes called the "LBJ," to General Dynamics of Fort Worth.

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Stokely in Washington

Returning congressmen are appalled that firebrand Stokely Carmichael, who has sown a whirlwind of revolutionary hate against the United States both here and abroad, is not only still free to roam the country preaching seditious statements and enmity toward the whites, but that he is secretly plotting his "Black Power" activities within a short distance of the Capitol.

CARMICHAEL

Even more startling, however, is that after all his activities, in which he has even spoken of bringing guerrilla warfare to the United States, Carmichael still commands respect among civil rights leaders.

Last week, in fact, more than 100 local rights leaders of widely divergent views willingly attended a secret two-hour "Black Power" meeting summoned by Stokely at the New School for Afro-American Thought at 2208 14th St., N.W., in Washington. From this meeting emerged a new loose coalition called a "Black United Front," whose reported aim is to advance civil rights by first organizing all Negroes in the city into a gigantic pressure group.

Whether this coalition will ever do anything is problematical, but what amazed Washingtonians was the fact that Stokely could get some of the more prominent rights leaders to the meeting at the snap of his fingers. "It was as if the late George Lincoln Rockwell had summoned a meeting of prominent local citizens and all had attended," remarked one observer.

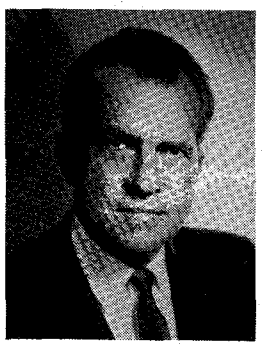
Among those who met with Carmichael:

The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, LBJ's hand-picked vice chairman of the Washington City Council; H. Carl Moultrie, president of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edward Hailes, NAACP vice president; Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League; C. Sumner Stone, one-time aide to former U.S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., and Marion Barry, head of a local project, Pride, paid for courtesy of the U.S. taxpayer.

National officials of the NAACP, including Washington director Clarence Mitchell, said they were "disgusted" and "shocked" that some people didn't have the sense to know that by attending all they did was to enhance Stokely's prestige. But apparently many of them didn't care. How many more meetings on civil rights Stokely will be able to summon is anybody's guess.

House GOPers Urge Nixon Race

Thirty-six U.S. congressmen—many of them hard-nosed conservatives like Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio)—have urged former Vice President Richard Nixon to immediately announce his candidacy for President. A letter signed by the 36 said in part:



NIXON

"The coming campaign is so critical for our country that a forthright and vigorous Republican effort must begin now. We are convinced that many millions of Americans share this view. . . .

"Your years of experience and leadership in the House, the Senate and the vice presidency, your wealth of knowledge accumulated from 20 years of painstaking study of our nation's most pressing domestic and foreign concerns, qualify you uniquely for President of the United States."

The letter was signed by the following members of Congress:

Alabama: William L. Dickinson; *Alaska:* Howard W. Pollock; *California*: Charles E. Wiggins; *Florida*: J. Herbert Burke; *Illinois*: Leslie C. Arends, Robert H. Michel, Harold R. Collier; *Indiana*: E. Ross Adair, William G. Bray; *Maryland*: Rogers C. B. Morton; *Minnesota*: Clark MacGregor, Ancher Nelsen; *Missouri*: Durward G. Hall; *Montana*: James F. Battin; *Nebraska*: Glenn Cunningham; *New Jersey*: John E. Hunt; *North Carolina*: James T. Broyhill; James C. Gardner; *North Dakota*: Thomas S. Kleppe; *Ohio*: Clarence J. Brown Jr., John M. Ashbrook, Samuel L. Devine, Chalmers P. Wylie, Frank T. Bow, William H. Ayres; *Oklahoma*: Page Belcher, James V. Smith; *Pennsylvania*: G. Robert Watkins, James G. Fulton; *South Carolina*: Albert W. Watson; *South Dakota*: E. Y. Berry; *Tennessee*: William E. Brock, Dan H. Kuykendall, John J. Duncan; *Virginia*: Joel T. Broyhill; *Wisconsin*: Glenn R. Davis.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

Political Briefs

• The Ohio Democratic State Committee voted overwhelmingly late last week to endorse former Rep. John Gilligan over conservative incumbent Sen. Frank Lausche as the party's senatorial candidate. The unusual action was prompted, in the liberal Gilligan's words, because "the record proves beyond question [Lausche's] position has been completely contrary to the program and policies of the Democratic party." Lausche, who expected to be denied endorsement, had already pledged to seek renomination in the state's May 7 primary; Lausche has been in the Senate since 1956 and was governor for five terms before that, while Gilligan served in the House for only one term, 1964-66, before being defeated by Rep. Robert Taft Jr.

In another action with national implications, the Ohio committee also endorsed Sen. Stephen Young as the party's favorite-son presidential candidate. Young, a soft-lining dove on Viet Nam, had speculated he might take this position to register opposition within the party to President Johnson's Southeast Asia policy.

• Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr. (R.-Calif.), who defeated Shirley Temple Black in the GOP primary with the aid of leftish Democrats, has revealed himself as even more of a dove than many had believed. On a recent visit to South Viet Nam, the former Marine hero was quoted by United Press as saying that it is possible that South Viet Nam "is better suited to Ho Chi Minh's communism than to democracy."

• Now that his arch-foe Sen. Ralph Yarborough is in the race to succeed him as Texas governor, incumbent Gov. John Connally has indicated that "under certain circumstances" he might reconsider his retirement. Connally, a close ally of LBJ, has also insisted he will fight to keep control of the state Democratic machine.

• Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien now says he would run in the Massachusetts presidential primary as a stand-in for LBJ against Sen. Eugene McCarthy, "if it would be in the best interest of the President and the party." O'Brien, however, is known to enjoy his present Cabinet position and has never before run for office; pro-LBJ Massachusetts Democrats are also considering House Speaker Rep. John McCormack for the race. Sen. Edward Kennedy has made it known he wants no part of standing in for his President.

NEA's Demands

Not satisfied with the billions of federal dollars now being lavished on education, the liberal National Education Association lobby in Washington says it will ask the reconvening Congress for an additional $6 billion to raise teachers' salaries and to finance summer instruction programs.

NEA President Braulio Alonso warned there might be a "national teacher revolt" if Congress didn't come up with the cash. "For too long," he lamented, "we have given lip service to education as the cornerstone of our nation, but we have given the task of financing education to the local communities and states, and they are staggering under the burden."

Alonso maintained that the federal government pays less than one-twelfth of the total school tax dollar, adding that the time is approaching when Washington must supply one fourth to one third of that dollar.

Conservative economists, however, suggest that Alonso must have been on a psychedelic trip to talk such gibberish.

In the first place, it is pointed out, the federal government probably supplies far more of the tax dollar than Alonso claims. NEA officials, for example, say that about $31 billion is spent on education by federal, state and local governments, and Administration analysts say that LBJ's budget for the current fiscal year provides for outlays of $11 billion toward "aid to all education. . . ." That suggests the federal government is already supplying close to one-third to one-fourth of the tax dollars spent on education.

Moreover, it is asked, if the states and local communities are allegedly "staggering under the burden" of maintaining schools, then through what bit of legerdemain does Alonso believe the federal government can come up with to raise the money needed?

Obviously, it is pointed out, if the states have really exhausted their means of supplying the schools with revenues, the federal government should return money back to the states and quickly eliminate the billions of dollars spent on extravagant federal programs.

School experts, furthermore, are getting weary of hearing the stale story about underpaid teachers and the need to raise their salaries. Teachers do not seem to be doing so badly, as recent evidence from Chicago indicates. The Chicago Teachers Union, for example, has just won wage and benefit increases calculated at 6 per cent annually for three years, with a hike of 19.5 per cent for beginning teachers. Beginning teachers now earn $6,150 for a 10-month working year while the new agreement, starting next September, will raise salaries to $7,350. In short, there's no reason for Congress to fall for the NEA's hysterical pitch.

NSA Setback

Human Events has managed to find some solace for the New Year: the elimination of a draft deferment for an official of the left-wing National Student Association.

In our October 28 issue, it will be recalled, we reported that Teddy O'Toole had bragged in a debate that his draftboard was giving him a deferment on the grounds he was employed in an essential civilian job. That "essential job": educational af-

• Robert Steele Collier, 31, who served a prison sentence for having helped mastermind a plot to blow up the Statue of Liberty, has been hired by Mayor John Lindsay's Parks Department. His job in Fun City: recreational director. A former friend of Communist "Che" Guevara, Collier will supervise both adults and children.

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fairs vice president of the National Student Association.

Our article was subsequently picked up by the *Daily Advance* of Lynchburg, Va. In turn, the Young Americans for Freedom organization sent letters to congressmen informing them of O'Toole's deferment.

Several lawmakers then asked Selective Service and other government agencies why any deferment was granted to an official of an organization that supports "Black Power" by "any means necessary" and whose leaders are of a highly radical bent.

Leading the battle to get O'Toole reclassified were Rep. Daniel Button (R.-N.Y.), who came into the 90th Congress as a liberal, and Rep. James F. Battin (R.-Mont.).

Following the outcry, the state director of Selective Service for Virginia appealed the deferment on November 14 to the District of Columbia Appeal Board. The Appeal Board on Dec. 14, 1967, unanimously reclassified O'Toole as 1-A (available for service).

• Lawmakers might now wish to look into another aspect of this organization. The NSA has received tax grants from the National Institute of Health to engage in drug studies. Yet the director of the drug studies for NSA, Charles Hollander, is using his position with NSA to launch a nationwide campaign for student power.

In a four-page letter on NSA stationery dated Oct. 31, 1967, Hollander wrote the following to Jerry Goldfeder, an NSA coordinator at Brooklyn College:

"As NSA coordinator you have an opportunity to put into operation much of the work that we've been doing this past year. . . .

"Brooklyn College has within its grasp the opportunity to break down the established order of student-faculty-administration relations for the rest of the country. . . .

"A great many student movements have really paved the way for you. Berkeley, Michigan, San Francisco State, Stanford, have all helped get things this far. It's now up to the students at Brooklyn. . . .

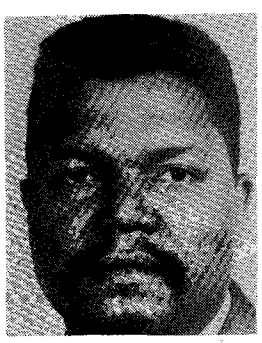
" . . . the new Brooklyn College student government should be a hybird student government-labor union, with the best features of both—that it alone should control the disciplinary system (this has been done at Michigan), that it alone should have responsibility for the money currently collected by the administration under the name of 'Student Activities Fee' . . . , that it alone should be responsible for representing the interests of aggrieved students in and outside the university structure."

Hollander obviously expects possible violence to occur as the students begin to organize. He advises Goldfeder to "stay in touch with a good lawyer" and adds that the Brooklyn College Student Union should be incorporated if it becomes necessary to "bring civil suits against the administration for damages suffered by students arrested and beaten."

What both NIH and Congress might like to know is what has Hollander been doing with the money he has received to study drugs?

Robert Franklin Williams

Robert Franklin Williams, the schizophrenic chairman-in-exile of the Revolutionary Action Movement, hopes to return to the U.S. and perhaps run for President, it was learned last week.



WILLIAMS

Williams, a fire-breathing black nationalist, is currently a fugitive from justice. Wanted in Monroe, N.C., for kidnapping, he found sanctuary in Red China, from which he exhorts U.S. Negroes to violence.

Williams has notified both the State Department and North Carolina authorities that he wants to return and stand trial for kidnapping. His lawyer, fellow black nationalist Conrad Lynn, wrote Williams last week promising financial and legal aid.

"The black revolutionary movement in this country has no nationally and internationally recognized leader. Yet this is the year above all for the black militants to make their move," Lynn wrote. "I have been requested by an ad hoc political committee to arrange for you to return to the U.S. so that you may become a candidate for President."

Williams announced his plans to return in a recent issue of the *Crusader,* his own journal, published behind the Bamboo Curtain.

"My only crime in racist America was to struggle for equality, justice and human dignity," he said. "The true criminals are the satanic despoilers who oppose human dignity. . . . I propose to return, if possible, with the support of an international movement that will force racist and imperialist America to display her true colors under the spotlight of world opinion."

The Warren Court

Security experts in the Nation's Capital are beginning to throw up their hands in despair, wondering if the U.S. government will ever be able to erect firm safeguards against Communists and subversives that the federal courts won't decide to dissolve.

Following the Supreme Court's cue, the U.S. Circuit Court in California has just ruled invalid the government's requirement that federal job applicants must answer questions about whether they are or ever have been members of Communist or other subversive organizations. Judge Albert C. Wollenberg, who handed down this decision, claimed the questions were "unconstitutionally vague" and tended to limit job applicants rights of association.

The "rights of association" argument, which is rapidly becoming a key weapon of liberal jurists to kill anti-subversive legislation, is the same argument used by Chief Justice Earl Warren in his startling December 11 decision in the case of Eugene Frank Robel (see *Human Events*, Dec. 23, 1967).

Robel was an acknowledged Communist party member who, in violation of the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act, was working in a defense facility in Seattle, Wash. The government charged Robel with violating the control act, but Warren struck down the section making it illegal for admitted Communists to work in defense establishments.

Why? Because, Warren reasoned, the control act violates the "freedom of association. . . ."

Elaborating, Warren claimed the section applying to Robel "sweeps indiscriminately across all types of associations with Communist-action groups, without regard to the quality and degree of membership. . . ."

Thus, Warren has now decided that the government must first discover the passion of commitment a person has to the Communist party before he can be barred from a defense facility.

No security program can be run on such a basis, say the experts. "Would a bank hire a clerk," commented one of them, "on the grounds that he was only a 'passive' member of the Mafia?"

It is difficult enough at the present time to keep subversives and security risks out of the government. As a result of recent court rulings, the task will be even more difficult in the future.

ADA's Latest Offerings

Not surprisingly, massive increases in federal spending were demanded last week by the powerful Americans for Democratic Action. The group's "1968 legislative program," distributed to key allies on Capitol Hill, calls for sweeping new programs that would cost taxpayers tens of billions of dollars.

Among the ADA demands:

• Legislation that would guarantee employment to every U.S. citizen. The program would be funded at $5 billion during its initial year and ADA favors whatever sums "as may be necessary for ensuing years."

• A guaranteed income of $4,610 for a family of four on which the government would impose no taxes.

• Complete revision of the nation's welfare system, with repeal of the provision that mothers receiving Aid to Dependent Children assistance work or enter work training programs.

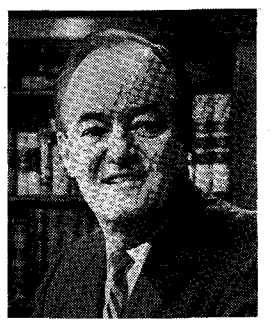
• Federal aid to higher education of $10 billion a year. Students attending publicly supported institutions must be given free tuition and dormitory allowances.

• A $10-billion foreign aid program. Loans should be replaced with outright grants and Congress should repeal the requirement that Food for Peace handouts be paid for with "hard" currency.

In addition, ADA leaders demanded Senate ratification of five U.N. conventions dealing with "genocide," women's rights and discrimination; revision of the tax structure so that middle- and upper-income taxpayers pay even more; and legislation guaranteeing tenants the right to organize and bargain collectively; i.e., strike.

Humphrey's Voyage

Diplomatic Row has seldom seen such a graceless performance by a visiting American as that put on by Vice President Hubert Humphrey on his recent trip to Africa. The trip was replete with incredible gaffes. At almost the same time that LBJ was calling for drastic cutbacks in the outflow of dollars overseas, the vice president was making Pied Piper promises to all the black African nations about more foreign aid.



HUMPHREY

Humphrey said that he regretted deeply the cuts made by Congress in the foreign aid appropriations, almost $1 billion below the amount requested by the Administration. He also said that aid to Africa should be doubled or tripled.

Moreover, Humphrey put the United States in bad odor with all of the stable, pro-Western white powers in Africa. Referring to the Portuguese territories of Mozambique and Angola and the countries of Rhodesia and South Africa, Humphrey took a gratuitous slap at the "small minorities" that rule them—even though it has been these small minorities that have made these areas the most stable and prosperous in Africa.

Wage-Price Controls?

The Administration may not only look for ways to control foreign investments and American travel abroad during this next session of Congress. There are also signs that LBJ hopes to develop more elaborate machinery to control wages and prices.

LBJ has already disclosed that he has ordered three top federal officials to work closely with labor and business to make "more effective" the government's policy of voluntary wage-price restraint.

The Johnson Administration has heretofore done very little to hold down wages, but it has managed to keep down prices through the art of gentle persuasion and by threatening businesses with a broad array of governmental retaliatory powers.

Even this, however, has not been enough to halt the wage-price spiral. Exactly what legislation LBJ desires has not yet been divulged, but government sources are talking about creating a public body that would spotlight major wage and price contracts and provide for a possible preview of wage and price increases.

Such a system has been adopted in Great Britain, where the government refers wage and price movements to a board which can urge changes and influence public opinion. The British government also has the power to defer any wage or price increases for seven months.

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POLITICS '68

ROCKEFELLER

Alarming as it is to many conservatives, the candidacy of Gov. **Nelson Rockefeller,** who assailed the conservatives in 1964 and refused to support GOP presidential nominee Barry Goldwater, is gathering momentum. Consider the following:

ROCKEFELLER

• Rep. **Melvin Laird,** chairman of the House Republican Conference and generally thought to be a conservative, last week urged Rocky to enter the presidential primary in Oregon, the state in which the New York governor defeated Barry Goldwater in 1964 and where he is supposedly riding a crest of popularity today. Though Laird has not endorsed Rocky, his request that the governor enter into the presidential contest suggests he is not especially happy that Nixon will probably be the Republican nominee.

• A group of 66 influential **Oregon Republicans** has opened a drive in the state to put Rocky on the presidential primary ballot by petition. Encouraged by the New York governor's statement last week that he would have to face up to a serious **draft movement** should it develop, the group has as one of its chief organizers Ted Bruno, a close adviser to pro-Rocky Oregon Gov. Tom McCall. The committee has scheduled a statewide meeting in Portland at which Rep. John Dellenback of the 4th Congressional District is expected to speak.

• Also leading a drive to nominate Rocky: Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, who has agreed to head a draft campaign in his state.

• New York Sen. **Jacob Javits,** who has been the chief promoter of Romney all this time, has shifted his stand considerably. In an interview last week, Javits said that if Romney slips in New Hampshire, "people like myself must look elsewhere and . . . I don't feel inhibited in looking to him [Rockefeller] if that eventuality should occur."

In short, the liberal New York governor, despite all his attempts to disrupt the party in 1964, has more than a **fighting chance** to win the nomination.

COPE

In a calculated effort to win the support of young voters for liberal, pro-labor candidates in 1968, the AFL-CIO's mighty **Committee on Political Education** (COPE) has formed an election-year alliance with the tax-exempt **U.S. Youth Council**. The main activity of the alliance leaders will be to recruit volunteers for COPE campaign projects.

The council, an "umbrella" group representing several other organizations, including the NAACP's youth division, was a **natural ally** for the labor political arm; it has long supported the liberal position on issues and its outgoing president, Reed Martin, has signed on as an administrative aide to Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D.-Tex.), an old COPE hand.

The council's decision to form this alliance was prompted by a successful **1966 pilot project**. Young campaign volunteers supplied by the Youth Council worked closely with COPE organizers in the New York congressional race that saw Rep. Lester Wolff, a liberal Democrat, narrowly defeat conservative Republican Steven Derounian for the second time.

Using the '66 project as a guide, Youth Council leaders drew up an outline for a plan that would have COPE and members of council-represented organizations (most of which have no remote connection with organized labor) **cooperating across the country** in the 1968 election campaign. COPE officials at the recent AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach readily approved the plan, established an advisory committee (to include COPE Director Al Barkan), and provided the council with funds to launch the project; additional money is expected from other unions and some foundations.

As of now the COPE-council alliance will organize in as many as **15 states**, concentrating on those judged to be crucial "swing" states in the upcoming election contests; as in the '66 project, the young volunteers will make their major efforts in low-income neighborhoods, registering and "educating" voters on issues.

Already established are groups in Massachusetts and California, with Illinois and New York soon to follow. The alliance is also ready to take part in the Ohio Democratic Senate primary by supporting former Rep. **John Gilligan's primary challenge** against conservative incumbent Frank Lausche. In Southern states, Youth Council volunteers will work with COPE and the **Southern Regional Council** in a massive voter registration drive.

In areas where its workers must get directly involved in openly partisan political activity, the Youth Council, hoping to protect its tax-exempt status, plans to set up **"independent" committees** not directly affiliated with the council.

It would appear, however, that despite this front group gimmick the council is already perilously close to the borderline (meaningless as it often is for liberal organizations) between partisan and "educational" **political activity**; Congress and the Internal Revenue Service might check to see if that line has not already been crossed.

CAPSULES

• Friends of former Sen. **Barry Goldwater** have formally launched his campaign to win the Senate seat now held by 90-year-old Carl Hayden, a Democrat and long-time fixture in Arizona politics. Mailings to raise money for Goldwater's candidacy are already going out across the country, signed by Barry's finance chairman, G. R. Herberger, 7045 E. Camelback Rd., Scottsdale, Ariz. Also on the Goldwater team: Dean Burch, former GOP national chairman who is campaign manager, and Robert Goldwater, Barry's brother, who is the treasurer.

• Conservative Rep. **Robert Dole** has announced he will run in the GOP primary for the nomination to replace retiring Sen. Frank Carlson (R.-Kans.). Dole, 44, has represented the big, 52-county 1st District of Kansas for seven years. He posts a 93 per cent conservative rating on the ACA index.

• Reporter Paul Hope writes that a newsman walked into **George Romney's New Hampshire headquarters** the other day and asked one of his top lieutenants how the campaign was going. "Pretty good," he replied earnestly, "I didn't find anything about him in today's papers."

• Massachusetts Gov. **John Volpe** will go to the GOP convention at Miami Beach as the Bay State's favorite son candidate for President. Volpe, hungry for the GOP vice presidential nomination, says of his chances, "It doesn't do any harm to have a few delegates available."

• Folk-singing **James W. Symington,** State Department chief of protocol, will run for the Democratic nomination in Missouri's 2nd Congressional District. The son of Missouri's senior senator, Stuart Symington, the 39-year-old attorney has lived in Washington for the past decade but maintains a residence in Clayton, a St. Louis suburb. The district is currently represented by conservative Republican Thomas Curtis, who will run for the Senate seat of Democrat Edward Long.

IOWA

Prominent Republicans in Iowa and out are encouraging Rep. **H. R. Gross** to enter the GOP senatorial primary this year now that Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper has announced his retirement. Gross, who is well known statewide, would have a good chance to win the primary, according to the pros, and have the best chance to beat Democratic Gov. Harold Hughes, who has announced for the Senate.

GROSS

Other Republicans have already entered the race to succeed Hickenlooper, including young (39), five-term state legislator **David Stanley** and former Rep. **James Bromwell**. Although he takes a "soft" position on Viet Nam, advocating scaled-back U.S. efforts and "free elections for all, including the Viet Cong," Stanley claims he is a fiscal conservative and has attracted support from several Iowa conservatives. His campaign manager is Edward Failor, who in 1964 was a regional director of Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign; another adviser is conservative GOP State Chairman Verne Martin, a respected political organizer and fund-raiser.

Bromwell proved himself a conservative on domestic and foreign policy issues during his four years (1961-64) in the House, winning high marks with the Americans for Constitutional Action. He is expected to make Stanley's Viet Nam stand an issue in the primary race.

NORTH CAROLINA

Former North Carolina Gov. **Terry Sanford** is seriously considering a primary challenge to the state's Democratic incumbent Sen. **Sam Ervin**. Sanford's final decision, which he has promised soon, will be based upon results of a statewide poll and soundings taken among personal friends and representatives of various state organizations and voting blocs.

SANFORD

The poll will be the second by Sanford concerning his senatorial possibilities in the past six months. **The earlier study**, taken in September, showed the ex-governor losing to Ervin 34 to 51 per cent, with 15 per cent undecided. Sanford now feels that if this gap has closed to within 10 percentage points he will make the race.

Sanford, North Carolina's governor from 1961-65, is considered a **devout liberal** (he prefers "progressive") and was one of the first Southerners to support John F. Kennedy's 1960 bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. Ervin has been in the Senate since 1954, building himself an enviable reputation as a constitutional authority and **effective conservative legislator**. If Sanford decides to make the primary race, he is expected to concentrate largely on the youth vs. age issue, matching his 50 years against Ervin's 71.

McCARTHY

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) is having a rough time in his bid to knock LBJ off the Democratic ticket in 1968, for the support he expected from the most vigorous anti-LBJ, anti-Viet Nam bloc in Congress has yet to materialize.

McCARTHY

While McCarthy has been willing to **risk his political future** by challenging the President (see page 11), those who virtually prepared the groundwork for his candidacy by their vigorous opposition to the Viet Nam war have refused to back him. Senators Fulbright, Morse, McGovern, Gruening, Church and Kennedy have apparently decided to sacrifice their own beliefs on the ground that McCarthy will probably not receive a large vote.

But it is not only the politicians who are deserting the Minnesota senator. So is the **New Left** and its allies.

Indicative of these second thoughts on McCarthy are the writings of **Jack Newfield**, a self-starting prophet of the New Left who makes it his business to sniff the winds of change among young leftist radicals and report them in his column in the Village Voice, New York's influential weekly. When McCarthy declared his candidacy Newfield was rapturous in his support, but now things have changed.

"Let the unhappy, brutal truth come out," he wrote in the December 28 issue of the Voice: "Eugene McCarthy's campaign is a **disaster**. It has been run as if King Constantine was the manager." After deriding McCarthy's speeches as dull, lacking in substance or eloquence, Newfield concludes "he is lazy and vain." Not only that, but "every professional politician who has had any direct experience with McCarthy's campaign has come away in despair."

Newfield even refers to speculation that LBJ himself put McCarthy up to the campaign, "in order to deflect dissent into a harmless vessel."

Newfield says the New Left would still be willing to go for **Bobby Kennedy**, "who sounds like Fidel Castro when he is moved by the sight of peasants subsisting on crabs who live off excrement in Brazil." Or for the Kennedy "who emotionally told the girls at Marymount College last month that America is doing to the Vietnamese what the Germans did to the Jews."

But if Kennedy should fail to pick up the gauntlet, says Newfield, the New Left may desert him the way they are deserting McCarthy.

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A Rocky Start for '68

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I must say that young 1968 isn't off to an auspicious start. In fact, if not for the calendar, I'd think it was still 1967, which was hardly a good vintage year.

That Christmas-to-New Year truce in Viet Nam was broken by Ho 168 times, which isn't much improvement over 1963-1967. A few more truces like that, and we will have lost the non-war.

And the credibility gap is obviously going to widen. It always does in an election year, anyhow, but 1968 threatens to shatter all records.

Thus, in December LBJ complained that a parsimonious Republican Congress—a Congress with any Republicans at all is to him a Republican Congress—had interfered with the "Great Society" by not granting him what little gold was left in Fort Knox. But in January the President says something must be done to "keep our financial house in order."

Yet, even as he spoke thusly, promising a cut in that hitherto sacred cow—foreign aid—and urging Americans to refrain from tourism, his Veep was in Africa pledging we would take care of that vast continent's social and economic problems.

Even Republicans went a-touring. Romney went to India for a 45-minute private meeting with Indira Gandhi, during which they discussed in depth Viet Nam, U.S.-India relations, U.S. foreign aid and family planning. That should make splendid campaign material in the primaries in those big American cities which boast a massive East Indian population.

Still, there's no guarantee. When Hubert Humphrey sought the 1960 Democratic nomination, he went to Moscow for a six-hour talk with Khrushchev. It didn't help him a bit in the primaries against JFK. His present visit to Liberia, however, may return bigger dividends.

Even on the home front, the customary New Year's Eve truce was flagrantly violated by—what else?—police brutality. Here in Los Angeles everything was going along swimmingly on our famed Sunset Strip until a car jumped the curb and struck a pedestrian. The police took immediate advantage of this to investigate the incident, which, when you come right down to it, was none of their blankety-blank business.

The sight of the uniformed Gestapo naturally inflamed the peace-loving celebrants, and they flocked out of their night clubs and discotheques to protest. The situation was further exacerbated when the cops brazenly attempted to clear the streets for traffic.

That was the last straw, and in the ensuing melee some 3,000 liberty-loving lads and lasses threw stones and bottles at passing cars, smashing their windows and headlights and occasionally ripping the tops off convertibles. They pulled down a concrete-block facade in front of one night-club and part of it landed on a passerby, who had to be taken to the hospital in a private car, since the ambulance that was summoned could not get through the crowd.

In fact, the whole thing might have gotten out of hand if the police had been able to get the reinforcements they asked for. Fortunately, the other officers were equally busy trying to enforce their hateful "law and order" in other sections of the city.

A year ushered in by such a patently fascistic attempt to deprive the citizenry of the inalienable right to assemble can hardly be the year of peace. It is ominously clear that the adult establishment will not surrender to youth without a struggle.

Nor, if you think I overstate the case, is Los Angeles alone. Thus Richard Hatcher, the first Negro mayor of Gary, Ind., lined up with the reactionaries on his inaugural. "He who would stick up our businessmen and rape our women is no longer welcome in Gary," he said. And then, turning to his white police chief, he added, "Take whatever steps are necessary to make the streets safe."

This open espousal of the archaic tenet that order comes before reform and even civil disobedience is certainly not going to be taken lying down by the sociologists of the New Left.

So, what with Ho adamant in Hanoi, and Dick Gregory heading for Chicago and Martin Luther King for Washington, 1968 shapes up like a battle-torn year.

Still, I would not end on a dismal note. So, happy 1969, everybody!

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HE KNOWS—"Ferdinand Marcos is president of the Philippines. Having had experience with freedom and with communism, President Marcos knows what would happen if the United States should pull out of Viet Nam. 'First of all, the South Viet Nam government would fold up,' President Marcos said. 'Probably all the countries in Asia and the leaders of Asia would start reassessing their positions. . . . In my country, for instance, it would strengthen the Huks [Red guerrillas] and the politburo would start operating openly. Then I would have to operate on an unbalanced budget . . . curtail and cut all the development programs in order to meet this threat. Then there would be dissatisfaction in the villages. . . . It would be a vicious cycle all around.' He summed it up: 'I am sure the moment Viet Nam falls to the Communists, that is the beginning of imported war all over Asia.' "—From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

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President Johnson meets with U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg.

Mere Rhetoric?

Overlooked Sentence in LBJ Speech: 'This Is One World'

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Now and then a fateful little sentence comes on tiptoe through the news—softly, softly, making no rustle—and the hair on the back of your neck goes prickle-prackle. The superstition used to be that a rabbit was crossing your grave. Just such a sentence crept into President Johnson's message on the international balance of payments.

"More than ever before," said the President, "this is one world—in economic affairs as in every other way."

Probably the reference to "one world" was no more than passing rhetoric, mere bunting to dress up a speech, for the rest of the President's message was surely nationalistic. Yet one wonders. Back in the fall, Mr. Johnson asked for Senate ratification of two more of those giddy United Nations conventions, and Wisconsin's Sen. William Proxmire has said that willy-nilly he will see to it that the Senate has a chance in 1968 to vote them up or down.

One hates to sound darkly suspicious, but when the President of the United States asserts that ours is "one world in every way," it is time to hook the shutters and check the locks on the doors. Mr. Johnson's mind has a sort of beltway breadth; he travels on two or three lanes at once. When he asks approval of these U.N. conventions, he is asking nothing less than an annex to the Constitution, for treaties, once ratified, become part of the supreme law of the land.

It may not be amiss, therefore, to take a fresh look at these instruments of international law. The first of them, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1952, is a convention intended to insure "the political rights of women." In substance, it binds the ratifying nations to agree that women shall have the right to vote and to hold office in their countries on equal terms with men.

The second, adopted by the International Labor Organization in 1957, is a pact on "the abolition of forced labor." It would bind the signatories to suppress, and not to use, forced labor as punishment for the expression of political views, for economic development, as punishment for participation in a strike, or as a means of racial or religious discrimination.

At the last count, 53 nations had ratified the convention on women's rights and 78 had ratified the convention on forced labor. On their face, the two treaties seem innocuous. Sen. Proxmire, who made 175 speeches last year in favor of ratification, says they embody no more than already is embodied in the Constitution and laws of the United States. If formal Senate approval would gain us some Brownie points in international good will, why not vote the treaties into law?

The solid reasons for opposing these two conventions—and others that may come after—were spelled out in September by Eberhard P. Deutsch, of New Orleans, in a brilliant presentation to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Deutsch is chairman of the American Bar Association's standing committee on such instruments. What he said, in essence, is that treaties among nations should deal solely with relations among nations; they ought never to deal with matters of internal law.

The political rights of women in, say, Switzerland, Sweden or Peru simply are no business of the United States. Conditions of internal labor (we are not talking here of the slave trade) ought not to be fixed by international treaty.

It is not enough to say that "women should have equal rights," or that "forced labor is terrible." Doubtless these are laudable views; they have been embedded in U.S. law for some time. But they are not the stuff of which treaties are made.

Not, that is, unless we truly are prepared for the "one world" concept, in which human rights are decreed by a World Court rather than by our own courts. Various agencies of the United Nations are working in precisely this direction, with persistent help from the State Department. Other U.N. conventions are pending that deal with marriage, holidays with pay, and pregnancy leave for working mothers.

Whoever supposed these matters were matters for world law? The U.N.'s global thinkers, that's who. Come the millennium, they may be right. But come 1968, the U.S. Senate would do well to vote the pending conventions down.

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On Construction Projects

Wirtz Now Says Federal Race Quotas Are Wrong

By VICTOR RIESEL

The federal government will not insist that there be specific quotas of Negroes among the highly paid work forces now remodeling America at the current rate of $76.5 billion this fiscal year.

The government will not insist that in every step of every job in every phase of building and construction there shall be representations of minorities—Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Indians or Orientals.

Through the mellifluous words of the Administration's most winsome orator, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz, the message is that the government will recognize that "whatever rules we devise by statute, regulation, by-laws and contracts [they] have to be sufficiently flexible that they will reflect the fact of life, which is that any of those things are only means and not ends that have to be adapted to particular situations."

Mr. Wirtz has said that the regulations covering the hiring of Negroes and their entry into the skilled AFL-CIO unions must be administered "on what is a case-by-case and person-by-person basis."

Mr. Wirtz, one of the most agile and intellectual of the President's Cabinet, will need all his philosophical and persuasive powers to keep from being ground down in his effort to avert Negro direct action, warm weather demonstrations, picketing and counter mass-picketing by the AFL-CIO, and political flagellation by both sides.

Talking recently to leaders of the 18-union AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department's 3.5-million members, Wirtz startled some of them who long have considered him "the enemy."

"I want to make it dead clear," said he, "that I think it is an error to approach this problem or any other aspect of this problem in terms that mean a number of people, one or more Negroes or whites or anybody else, as being required on every single situation. It's a requirement for too much; it's a requirement for too little. It's a requirement that is cast in an entirely wrong term. It involves quotas in one form or another and as far as I am concerned —and I know I speak for you—that is simply the wrong approach and we have got to find a better one."

And he will try. On or about January 16 the labor secretary and a Building and Construction Trades Department committee will sit and talk about the flash fire issue of putting Negroes on all federal construction projects where the contract is for $1 million or more.

Just how short the fuse is at the NAACP has not yet been determined. Its executive director, Roy Wilkins, is a moderate. But at the AFL-CIO convention he challenged the nation's labor leaders right on the convention floor to open the construction jobs to tens of thousands of Negroes.

Last June he alerted the NAACP's 1,500 branches to make an inventory of skilled Negro workers in each region. He warned that all public construction would be stopped unless many Negroes were hired. His stormier colleague, Herb Hill, the association's labor secretary, said tersely: "No Negroes, no work."

Last November the Building and Construction union leaders invited Wirtz to talk to their convention. He demurred, saying he had agreed to address the big AFL-CIO gathering a few days later.

Secretary Wirtz, in an apparent attempt to keep on the good side of Big Labor, is soft-pedaling the issue of discrimination in the building trades.

But he finally agreed to say a few words of greeting to the building union convention. Then, according to one union chief, "he came down and sensed the unrest among us and the Metal Trades Department (AFL-CIO)."

"He conferred with us privately both before and after the full speech he finally delivered to our convention [not to be mistaken for the National AFL-CIO 17th Convention a week later]."

"Our position is," said a building craft union spokesman, "that if the Negro organizations give us a breather we will find the way to bring in qualified Negro journeymen and go right into the slum areas and train young disadvantaged Negroes for the trades. But we can't have amateurs rebuilding our cities, doing work requiring high skills under modern technology and we told Wirtz that."

What also has disturbed the labor leaders is the sentiment in some judicial circles as well as the regulations promulgated by labor department bureaus which insist that Negroes be hired even if they are not union members.

It was during his unreported speech at Bal Harbour at the end of November that Wirtz attempted to contain all the resentments. It was then that he pledged there would be no quotas—saying that though such action had been taken by the government (his own Department of Labor) in Cleveland and Philadelphia, this was due to the exigencies there at the moment.

"As far as federal contract compliance," Wirtz said, "I just want to say squarely, in the simplest possible way, that I think any rule which provides that there must be one or any other number of people of one or any race in every craft, on every job, is wrong and it won't work. It's a wrong approach to this whole problem. . . ."

He urged they talk things out as new answers and regulations are developed. He told them that they never have balked at cooperating on the racial front when it was all discussed and developed in advance.

"You rightfully resent it [when the view is expressed] that the building and construction trades are opposed to this kind of program, civil rights or another. So far as I know, there has never been opposition to a program which has been talked through with you in advance."

So they will talk it all out shortly. He has said that the answer the government has worked out, insisting on one rigid way of obtaining minority jobs, is by no means right, at least as a permanent answer.

The NAACP says the government just has not been tough enough. The labor leaders say the government has been too tough, too fast, too inexperienced.

It looks like a warm January.

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The bank is in the $100,000,000 class with exceptional reserves and full F.D.I.C. insurance. All transactions are by postage-free mail. There is no minimum or maximum balance requirement, no usual "service" charge.

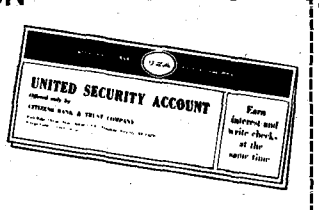
Although "U.S.A." accounts are held by some 30,000 depositors throughout the United States and in many foreign countries, new accounts have only been available at limited, fixed intervals, mainly to persons recommended by current accountholders. Now the bank says it will release a block of new accounts for applicants without recommendation.

During this limited application period, anyone interested is invited to send, without obligation, for a free booklet thoroughly describing the special advantages of these accounts. A coupon provided below should be sent without delay.

FREE BOOKLET COUPON

Howard K. Hadley, U.S.A. Director
Citizens Bank & Trust Co. (Park Ridge) Chicago, Ill. 60648

Dear Mr. Hadley:
Please mail my Free Booklet with full information on how I can earn interest and write checks at the same time with your exclusive United Security Account plan.



Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY — THE BIG BANK IN THE CHICAGO-O'HARE AREA
assets over $100,000,000.00
F.D.I.C.

"They laughed when I wound up my shaver..."

That's liable to happen to you when you first use the RIVIERA in front of anyone. A wind-up shaver may seem a plaything. Or at best an emergency type of shaver (because it needs no cords or batteries). After all, how can a hand-cranked shaver rotate fast enough to do a clean and close job? And how many times do you have to wind the darn thing to finish one shave?

One answer at a time: The three-blade shaving head revolves at such a fast clip that it actually gives you **seventy-two thousand cutting strokes a minute!** Compare that to your $30 TurboDeluxe. Now, about the winding. The palm-shaped body of the RIVIERA (named for its birthplace, Monte Carlo) is filled with a huge mainspring made of the same Swedish super steel used in the most expensive watch movements. You crank the key just like a movie camera (about six turns) and the RIVIERA shaves and shaves and shaves. From ear to ear; from nose to neck, without slowing down. Maintains its full shaving speed right to the end—and long enough to do the complete job. Hard to believe, but really true.

A few more details: The surgical steel blades are so designed that they are continuously self-sharpening. You will find that the more you use the RIVIERA the sharper and the better it gets. The guard is so unbelievably thin (5/100 of a millimeter) that pressure is unnecessary. You just touch the shaver on your face and gently guide it in circular motions.

We could go on. But we don't expect to sell you with words. We just want to get you open-minded enough to tie up $19 for two weeks. We'll give you that long to put the RIVIERA to the test. If it disappoints you (if you want to return it for any reason), send it back. Your money will be in the return mail. Obviously, we have reason to believe that this won't happen and that you will want to keep your RIVIERA for the office, club, cabin or in a permanent place in your bathroom cabinet. It's that kind of a thing. Once you've tried it you won't let it go.

P.S. You not only save the cost of an electric motor, but you save the cost of repairing it. The money that it leaves in your pocket; the dependability; the good, fast, clean shaves that you'll get—they'll give you the last laugh.

WRITE OR PHONE

Mail to: 584 Washington, San Francisco, 94111
Phone: (415) 981-5688

☐ Send me the RIVIERA shaver. I enclose $19.50 ($18.50 plus $1 for post. & ins.). I may return it within two weeks if not amazed and delighted. 1 yr. guarantee for parts and workmanship. (Calif. residents add 5%).

Name_____
Address_____
_____ Zip_____

☐ Since the RIVIERA is an ideal gift, especially for servicemen, outdoorsmen and travelers please send one to the names attached (with a gift card).

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In the Works: Major Congressional Move to Curb Supreme Court

By PAUL SCOTT

A new effort to curb what has been called the Supreme Court's law-changing trend appears to be shaping up in the next Congress.

The power clash, which has been slowly building for several years, could come during the congressional session which convened on January 15.

In recent weeks congressional leaders of both parties have begun discussing privately the need for curbing the Supreme Court, one of the most forceful in American history.

Leaders in these backstage anti-court discussions are Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) and House Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.). Both are disturbed that the court, in effect, is amending the Constitution by judicial edict.

In private talks with other GOP senators, Dirksen has accused the Supreme Court of trying to remake the U.S. in an image existing in the minds of the court's "liberal majority."

What he fears is emerging from the Supreme Court's new philosophy is a nation in which the states are mere administrative units of centralized government. Already states are under court orders to redistrict legislatures strictly according to populations—which he calls a dramatic extension of the court's authority.

This intervention is seen by Dirksen as removing checks and balances within states so as to give metropolitan masses undisputed sway over state governments.

In the coming session of Congress, Dirksen plans to push proposals for a constitutional convention which would drastically curb the court's authority in this area.

Sen. Dirksen is also deeply concerned that the Supreme Court in recent years has declared unconstitutional many of the internal security laws enacted by Congress.

As the first order of business, Dirksen will seek to have the Senate pass legislation that would override the Supreme Court's ruling that Communists cannot be barred from working in defense plants.

After the Supreme Court announced that decision during the closing days of the first session of the 90th Congress, Dirksen appeared before the GOP Senate Policy Committee to urge counter congressional action, stating:

"This decision should be the last straw. Unless congressional action is taken soon to curb the court, there won't be any security laws left on the statute books. Our first order of business when Congress returns in January should be to override that court decision."

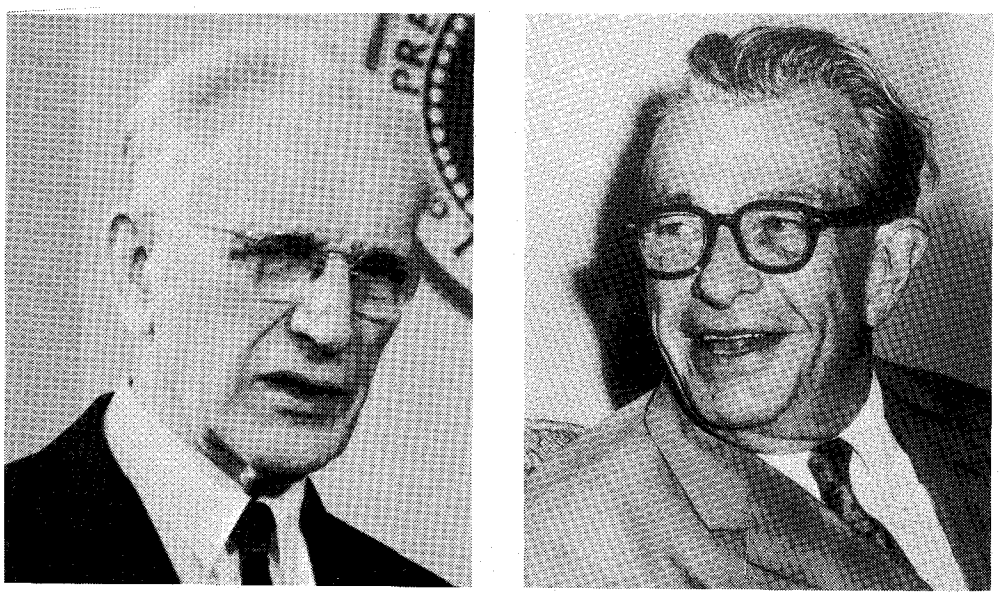
A majority of the GOP policy committee told Dirksen they agreed. Legislation is now being prepared by Dirksen for introduction in the Senate this week.

In the House, Speaker McCormack has also been exploring, with a bipartisan group on the House Judiciary Committee, ways for Congress to curb the Supreme Court.

One of the most interesting proposals discussed so far provides that Congress, through its appropriate committees, would review the appointments of Supreme Court members every 10 years.

Under this plan, no change would be sought in the life term of appointments to the Supreme Court. The review provision would be added as a legislative check. Impeachment proceedings would remain the same.

Research by these lawmakers shows that members of the Constitutional Convention, in drafting the Constitution, seriously considered adding the 10-year review provision.



Redistricting and Reds in defense plants are the subjects of two Supreme Court decisions which bother House Speaker John McCormack (left) and Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen.

In his private discussions with these lawmakers, McCormack cited the recent warning of Jewish, Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen that the court is trying to "recast moral law" in overthrowing state and local bans on material held to be pornographic.

During the closing days of the first session of the 90th Congress, McCormack was instrumental in passing legislation to set up a presidential commission to advise Congress on what should be done to curb the growing flow of pornographic material in the U.S. Once the commission reports, McCormack hopes to use its findings to frame new legislation challenging the effects of the court's decisions.

McCormack also pointed out to the lawmakers that police and judges are complaining the Supreme Court is creating a situation in which criminals are free to prey on society at will. He cited court decisions broadening "rights" of criminals in arrest, interrogation and trial procedures.

In addition to these issues, Speaker McCormack sees a major confrontation shaping up with the Supreme Court over the case of former Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, who is seeking to regain the Harlem seat from which the House ousted him.

Although the Supreme Court has never ruled on a case involving a dispute over the exclusion of persons elected to either House of Congress, McCormack believes the present court will accept the Powell case on appeal later this year. The case is now pending before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

If the Supreme Court should rule in Powell's favor, as McCormack expects, the Speaker believes the stage will be set for one of the great constitutional crises in this nation's history.

In its present mood, McCormack contends, the House would flatly refuse to seat Powell. Then, if the court should try to enforce its decision, anything, he says, could happen.

President Johnson has expressed privately his disquiet over this possible confrontation, since he could easily become the man in the middle.

★ ★ ★

The sensitive difference in authority between the President and Congress in the fields of both domestic and foreign policy will be reviewed this year by two Senate committees.

In the domestic field, the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Separation of Powers, headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D.-N.C.), will evaluate "the present-day significance of the doctrine of separation of powers as a formula for determining the proper role of each of the three coordinating branches of our government."

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, plans to continue his inquiry into what he describes as "the Administration's practice of bypassing Congress in making foreign policy."

Aides of Fulbright say he will hold hearings later this month to air "the new devices that the Administration has invented to get around the constitutional provision calling for the Senate's 'advise-and-consent' role in making foreign policy."

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ANOTHER DEMO DEFECTION—The war-peace schism within the Democratic party was demonstrated again recently when Michigan State Chairman Zoltan Ferency resigned in protest against U.S. involvement in Viet Nam. Ferency was the party's gubernatorial nominee in 1966.

LBJ's Payments Cure

Why Should Tourists and Investors Be Scapegoats?

By HENRY HAZLITT

The deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, and the prospect of losing still more gold, is the direct result of the government's own chronic budget deficits (particularly the huge one for 1968) financed by printing more and more paper dollars.

President Johnson blandly ignores all this and puts the blame on the American people. The worst culprits are the businessmen who invest abroad and the citizens who travel abroad. So he has announced mandatory limits and penalties on both.

These restrictions may possibly make the balance-of-payments statistics look less ominous for a few months. But in the long run they are not only condemned to failure, but will deeply injure both the dollar and our economy.

Let's begin with foreign investments. Four and a half years ago the government put a "temporary" penalty tax on foreign portfolio investments and asked for "voluntary" restraints on foreign bank loans and direct investments. Now it has decided that these direct investments are one of the chief causes of the balance-of-payments deficit and it has cracked down on them.

The truth is that our private investments abroad are one of the chief sources of strength in our balance of payments. So far as direct investment is concerned, the annual repatriation to the United States of income from past investments has exceeded annual new investment outlays in every year since 1945. Currently we are receiving $4 billion in income from this source, compared with an outflow of new capital of only some $2.5 to $3 billion.

We received in 1967 from *total* private investments—including bank loans and foreign securities—about $6.5 billion in income, compared with an outgo of $4.5 billion in new investments. This means a net balance-of-payments surplus of about $2 billion.

If we now constrict or cut off the flow of new investment abroad, we will do so only at the cost of constricting our future investment income from abroad. But this is only part of the cost. We will undermine our own long-range competitive strength abroad. We will withhold the capital that allows foreign countries to improve their living standards. And we will fail to develop the exports that grow directly out of our direct investments abroad.

The new program is riddled with contradictions. The government will first forbid its citizens to invest their money in countries where it is used productively to earn a return and strengthen our balance of payments. And then it will tax these same citizens and give away their funds as "aid" to irresponsible governments of "underdeveloped" countries. These handouts, as experience shows, are wasted on harebrained Socialistic schemes and, in any case, produce no offsetting earnings to help our payments balance.

The new investment curbs, finally, discriminate among foreign countries and so are certain to breed resentment and retaliation.

The proposed curbs on tourists are folly compounded. If, as Mr. Johnson says, the citizens who travel abroad are "damaging their country," aren't the citizens damaging it still more who spend American dollars on Scotch, French wines and perfumes, Italian couturiers, imported diamonds, jewelry, furs and cars?

What's so outstandingly wicked about travel? Why not, in consistency, forbid the importation of all luxuries and put tough quotas on the import of coffee and cocoa? And why is it treason to travel to Belgium but still patriotic to go to Brazil?

There is only one basic cure for the weakness of the dollar. That is to stop the reckless federal spending; stop the budget deficits; stop grinding out more paper dollars. The new penalties and decrees only divert attention from the need for this basic remedy.

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Election Year Information

This week **HUMAN EVENTS** begins a five-part series designed to provide our readers with the pertinent statistical and legal information about the various elections this year. The first article is a chart showing the incumbent governors, senators and representatives, their party affiliation and latest winning percentage, when their service began and when they must run for re-election and the lifetime Americans for Constitutional Action voting record for the members of Congress. Also included is the party line-up in each state legislature.

Subsequent articles in the series will give past presidential election results, state-by-state information on the 1968 primary elections, a description of how 1968 convention delegates will be selected and the voting requirements in each state.

In the chart below, the number in parentheses after the word Governor for each state is the statutory term of office. The ACA ratings show, on a percentage basis, how often a member has voted in favor of safeguarding the rights of the individual and promoting sound economic growth by strengthening constitutional government; the higher a member's rating, the more often he has voted against a socialized economy and centralization of government power.

The editors recommend that those who do not save their issues of **HUMAN EVENTS** tear out this page for future reference.

	PARTY	WHEN UP	SERVICE BEGAN	LATEST WINNING PERCENT	LIFE-TIME A.C.A.
ALABAMA					
Governor (4*)					
Mrs. Lurleen Wallace	D	1970	1967	63.4	–
Senators					
Lister Hill	D	1968	1938	50.9	25
John J. Sparkman	D	1972	1946	60.1	19
Representatives					
Jack Edwards	R	–	1965	65.8	100
William L. Dickinson	R	–	1965	54.6	98
George W. Andrews	D	–	1944	––	65
William Nichols	D	–	1967	58.4	
Armistead I. Selden, Jr.	D	–	1953	––	59
John H. Buchanan Jr.	R	–	1965	63.4	100
Tom Bevill	D	–	1967	64.4	–
Robert E. Jones	D	–	1947	72.2	15
**S. L.–Senate: 1 Rep., 34 Dem. House: 0 Rep., 106 Dem.					
ALASKA					
Governor (4°)					
Walter J. Hickel	R	1970	1967	50.0	–
Senators					
Edward L. Bartlett	D	1972	1958	75.5	11
Ernest Gruening	D	1968	1958	58.1	18
Representative					
Howard W. Pollock	R	–	1967	51.6	–
**S. L.–Senate: 14 Rep., 6 Dem. House: 25 Rep., 15 Dem.					
ARIZONA					
Governor (2)					
John R. Williams	R	1968	1967	53.8	–
Senators					
Carl T. Hayden	D	1968	1927	54.9	11
Paul J. Fannin	R	1970	1965	51.4	84
Representatives					
John J. Rhodes	R	–	1953	67.1	84
Morris K. Udall	D	–	1961	59.6	9
Sam Steiger	R	–	1967	56.9	–
**S. L.–Senate: 16 Rep., 14 Dem. House: 33 Rep., 27 Dem.					
ARKANSAS					
Governor (2)					
Winthrop Rockefeller	R	1968	1967	54.3	–
Senators					
John L. McClellan	D	1972	1943	––	68
J. William Fulbright	D	1968	1945	68.7	23
Representatives					
Ezekiel C. Gathings	D	–	1939	––	64
Wilbur D. Mills	D	–	1939	––	30
John P. Hammerschmidt	R	–	1967	53.1	–
David H. Pryor	D	–	1966	65.0	–
**S. L.–Senate: 0 Rep., 35 Dem. House: 3 Rep., 97 Dem.					
CALIFORNIA					
Governor (4)					
Ronald Reagan	R	1970	1967	57.7	–
Senators					
Thomas H. Kuchel	R	1968	1953	56.3	40
George L. Murphy	R	1970	1965	51.5	80
Representatives					
Don H. Clausen	R	–	1963	65.1	83
Harold T. Johnson	D	–	1959	70.9	6
John E. Moss	D	–	1953	67.5	1
Robert L. Leggett	D	–	1963	59.5	5
Phillip Burton	D	–	1964	71.3	3
William S. Mailliard	R	–	1953	76.6	56
Jeffery Cohelan	D	–	1959	64.4	4
George P. Miller	D	–	1945	65.4	2
Don Edwards	D	–	1963	63.2	2
Charles S. Gubser	R	–	1953	69.1	77
Paul McCloskey	R	–	1967	34.4	–
Burt L. Talcott	R	–	1963	77.3	83
Charles M. Teague	R	–	1955	67.5	83
Jerome R. Waldie	D	–	1966	56.4	0
John J. McFall	D	–	1957	57.0	2
Bernie F. Sisk	D	–	1955	71.4	3
Cecil R. King	D	–	1942	60.8	1
Robert B. Mathias	R	–	1967	55.9	–
Chet Holifield	D	–	1943	62.3	6
H. Allen Smith	R	–	1957	73.4	99
Augustus F. Hawkins	D	–	1963	84.8	1
James C. Corman	D	–	1961	53.5	0
Delwin M. Clawson	R	–	1963	67.4	93
Glenard P. Lipscomb	R	–	1953	76.3	96
Charles E. Wiggins	R	–	1967	52.6	–
Thomas M. Rees	D	–	1965	62.3	0
Ed Reinecke	R	–	1965	65.3	77
George E. Brown Jr.	D	–	1963	51.1	3
Edward R. Roybal	D	–	1963	66.4	5
Charles H. Wilson	D	–	1963	63.4	4
Craig Hosmer	R	–	1953	80.1	77
Jerry L. Pettis	R	–	1967	53.5	–
Richard T. Hanna	D	–	1963	55.8	3
James B. Utt	R	–	1953	73.1	97
Robert C. Wilson	R	–	1953	72.9	85
Lionel Van Deerlin	D	–	1963	61.2	4
John V. Tunney	D	–	1965	54.5	13
**S. L.–Senate: 20 Rep., 20 Dem. House: 38 Rep., 42 Dem.					
COLORADO					
Governor (4)					
John A. Love	R	1970	1963	54.0	–
Senators					
Gordon L. Allott	R	1972	1955	58.0	73
Peter H. Dominick	R	1968	1963	53.6	80
Representatives					
Byron G. Rogers	D	–	1951	56.0	7
Donald G. Brotzman	R	–	1967	51.7	–
Frank E. Evans	D	–	1965	51.7	13
Wayne N. Aspinall	D	–	1949	58.6	9
**S. L.–Senate: 20 Rep., 15 Dem. House: 38 Rep., 27 Dem.					
CONNECTICUT					
Governor (4)					
John N. Dempsey	D	1970	1961	55.7	–
Senators					
Thomas J. Dodd	D	–	1959	64.7	19
Abraham A. Ribicoff	D	1968	1963	51.3	5
Representatives					
Emilio Q. Daddario	D	–	1959	58.0	8
William L. St. Onge	D	–	1963	56.2	4
Robert N. Giaimo	D	–	1959	53.1	10
Donald J. Irwin	D	–	1965	51.0	11
John S. Monagan	D	–	1959	59.1	16
Thomas J. Meskill	R	–	1967	48.9	–
**S. L.–Senate: 11 Rep., 25 Dem. House: 60 Rep., 117 Dem.					
DELAWARE					
Governor (4°)					
Charles L. Terry Jr.	D	1968	1965	51.4	–
Senators					
John J. Williams	R	1970	1947	51.7	92
J. Caleb Boggs	R	1972	1961	59.1	48
Representative					
William V. Roth Jr.	R	–	1967	56.0	–
**S. L.–Senate: 9 Rep., 9 Dem. House: 23 Rep., 12 Dem.					
FLORIDA					
Governor (4*)					
Claude R. Kirk Jr.	R	1970	1967	55.1	–
Senators					
Spessard L. Holland	D	1970	1946	64.0	65
George A. Smathers	D	1968	1951	66.6	34
Representatives					
Robert L. F. Sikes	D	–	1945	––	49
Don Fuqua	D	–	1963	76.3	64
Charles E. Bennett	D	–	1949	––	49
A. Sydney Herlong Jr.	D	–	1949	––	69
Edward J. Gurney	R	–	1963	––	97
Sam M. Gibbons	D	–	1963	––	22
James A. Haley	D	–	1953	63.2	91
William C. Cramer	R	–	1955	70.8	88
Paul G. Rogers	D	–	1955	––	61
J. Herbert Burke	R	–	1967	61.1	–
Claude D. Pepper	D	–	1963	––	1
Dante B. Fascell	D	–	1955	56.9	15
**S. L.–Senate: 20 Rep., 28 Dem. House: 40 Rep., 79 Dem.					
GEORGIA					
Governor (4*)					
Lester Maddox	D	1970	1967	(Chosen by legislature)	
Senators					
Richard B. Russell	D	1972	1933	––	70
Herman E. Talmadge	D	1968	1957	––	56
Representatives					
G. Elliott Hagan	D	–	1961	58.0	52
Maston E. O'Neal Jr.	D	–	1965	––	87
Jack T. Brinkley	D	–	1967	61.8	–
Benjamin B. Blackburn	R	–	1967	50.2	–
Fletcher Thompson	R	–	1967	60.1	–
John J. Flynt Jr.	D	–	1954	67.9	55
John W. Davis	D	–	1961	65.0	38
Williamson S. Stuckey Jr.	D	–	1967	77.0	–
Phillip M. Landrum	D	–	1953	––	36
Robert G. Stephens Jr.	D	–	1961	65.5	39
**S. L.–Senate: 7 Rep., 46 Dem., 1 Ind. House: 22 Rep., 183 Dem.					
HAWAII					
Governor (4)					
John A. Burns	D	1970	1963	51.1	–
Senators					
Hiram L. Fong	R	1970	1959	53.0	43
Daniel K. Inouye	D	1968	1963	69.4	1
Representatives					
Spark M. Matsunaga (at	D	–	1963	+	0
Mrs. Patsy T. Mink large)	D	–	1965	67.7	4
**S. L.–Senate: 10 Rep., 15 Dem. House: 12 Rep., 39 Dem.					
IDAHO					
Governor (4)					
Donald Samuelson	R	1970	1967	41.4	–
Senators					
Frank F. Church	D	1968	1957	54.7	10
Leonard B. Jordan	R	1972	1962	55.4	87
Representatives					
James A. McClure	R	–	1967	51.8	–
George V. Hansen	R	–	1965	70.3	92
**S. L.–Senate: 22 Rep., 13 Dem. House: 38 Rep., 32 Dem.					
ILLINOIS					
Governor (4)					
Otto J. Kerner	D	1968	1961	51.9	–
Senators					
Everett M. Dirksen	R	1968	1951	52.9	73
Charles H. Percy	R	1972	1967	55.0	–
Representatives					
William L. Dawson	D	–	1943	72.6	1
Barratt O'Hara	D	–	1953	59.2	4
William T. Murphy	D	–	1959	52.0	3
Edward J. Derwinski	R	–	1959	72.0	92
John C. Kluczynski	D	–	1951	56.2	3
Daniel J. Ronan	D	–	1965	57.0	2
Frank Annunzio	D	–	1965	80.9	2
Daniel D. Rostenkowski	D	–	1959	59.9	2
Sidney R. Yates	D	–	1965	59.9	10
Harold R. Collier	R	–	1957	69.4	93
Roman C. Pucinski	D	–	1959	50.9	10
Robert McClory	R	–	1963	69.1	86
Donald Rumsfeld	R	–	1963	76.0	78
John N. Erlenborn	R	–	1965	71.7	82
Mrs. Charlotte T. Reid	R	–	1963	72.3	98
John B. Anderson	R	–	1961	73.0	90
Leslie C. Arends	R	–	1935	67.4	85
Robert H. Michel	R	–	1957	58.4	87
Thomas F. Railsback	R	–	1967	52.3	–
Paul Findley	R	–	1961	62.2	92
Kenneth J. Gray	D	–	1955	56.2	8
William L. Springer	R	–	1951	63.3	78
George E. Shipley	D	–	1959	56.4	19
C. Melvin Price	D	–	1945	71.5	1
**S. L.–Senate: 38 Rep., 20 Dem. House: 99 Rep., 78 Dem.					
INDIANA					
Governor (4*)					
Roger D. Branigin	D	1968	1965	56.2	–
Senators					
Vance Hartke	D	1970	1959	54.3	12
Birch Bayh	D	1968	1963	50.3	6
Representatives					
Ray J. Madden	D	–	1943	58.3	5
Charles A. Halleck	R	–	1935	57.5	86
John Brademas	D	–	1959	55.8	4
E. Ross Adair	R	–	1951	63.5	88
J. Edward Roush	D	–	1959	51.1	20
William G. Bray	R	–	1951	65.7	83
John T. Myers	R	–	1967	54.3	–
Roger H. Zion	R	–	1967	51.1	–
Lee H. Hamilton	D	–	1965	53.8	24
Richard L. Roudebush	R	–	1961	63.4	93
Andrew Jacobs Jr.	D	–	1965	55.7	6
**S. L.–Senate: 21 Rep., 29 Dem. House: 66 Rep., 34 Dem.					
IOWA					
Governor (2)					
Harold E. Hughes	D	1968	1963	55.3	–
Senators					
Bourke B. Hickenlooper	R	1968	1945	53.4	82
Jack R. Miller	R	1972	1961	60.9	76
Representatives					
Fred D. Schwengel	R	–	1967	51.3	–
John C. Culver	D	–	1965	54.0	14
Harold R. Gross	R	–	1949	62.0	96
John H. Kyl	R	–	1967	51.7	–
Neal E. Smith	D	–	1959	60.4	13
Wiley Mayne	R	–	1967	57.4	–
William J. Scherle	R	–	1967	59.0	–
**S. L.–Senate: 29 Rep., 32 Dem. House: 89 Rep., 35 Dem.					
KANSAS					
Governor (2)					
Robert Docking	D	1968	1967	54.8	–
Senators					
Frank Carlson	R	1968	1950	62.4	59
James B. Pearson	R	1972	1962	51.3	68
Representatives					
Robert J. Dole	R	–	1961	68.6	93
Chester L. Mize	R	–	1965	62.8	77
Larry Winn, Jr.	R	–	1967	52.9	–
Garner E. Shriver	R	–	1961	68.7	82
Joe Skubitz	R	–	1963	60.9	91
**S. L.–Senate: 27 Rep., 13 Dem. House: 76 Rep., 49 Dem.					
KENTUCKY					
Governor (4)					
Louie B. Nunn	R	1971	1967	51.2	–
Senators					
John S. Cooper	R	1972	1956	64.5	35
Thruston B. Morton	R	1968	1957	52.8	63
Representatives					
Frank A. Stubblefield	D	–	1959	70.6	
William H. Natcher	D	–	1953	58.9	24
William O. Cowger	R	–	1967	59.0	–
M. Gene Snyder	R	–	1967	53.9	–
Tim L. Carter	R	–	1965	75.4	65
John C. Watts	D	–	1951	65.0	25
Carl D. Perkins	D	–	1949	68.9	9
**S. L.–Senate: 14 Rep., 24 Dem. House: 43 Rep., 47 Dem.					
LOUISIANA					
Governor (4°)					
John J. McKeithen	D	1972	1964	80.0	–
Senators					
Allen J. Ellender	D	1972	1937	––	53
Russell B. Long	D	1968	1948	75.6	26
Representatives					
F. Edward Hebert	D	–	1941	––	53
T. Hale Boggs	D	–	1947	68.6	8
Edwin E. Willis	D	–	1949	59.7	27
Joe D. Waggonner Jr.	D	–	1961	––	88
Otto E. Passman	D	–	1947	––	69
John R. Rarick	D	–	1967	76.6	–
Edwin W. Edwards	D	–	1965	––	57
Speedy O. Long	D	–	1965	––	82
**S. L.–Senate: 0 Rep., 39 Dem. House: 4 Rep., 101 Dem.					
MAINE					
Governor (4°)					
Kenneth M. Curtis	D	1970	1967	53.1	–
Senators					
Mrs. Margaret C. Smith	R	1972	1949	58.9	41
Edmund S. Muskie	D	1970	1959	66.6	7
Representatives					
Peter N. Kyros	D	–	1967	50.4	–
William D. Hathaway	D	–	1965	56.8	4
**S. L.–Senate: 24 Rep., 10 Dem. House: 95 Rep., 56 Dem.					
MARYLAND					
Governor (4°)					
Spiro T. Agnew	R	1970	1967	49.6	–
Senators					
Daniel B. Brewster	D	1968	1963	62.0	8
Joseph D. Tydings	D	1970	1965	62.8	4
Representatives					
Rogers C. B. Morton	R	–	1963	71.4	77
Clarence D. Long	D	–	1963	69.3	7
Edward A. Garmatz	D	–	1947	––	9
George H. Fallon	D	–	1945	74.3	20
Hervey G. Machen	D	–	1965	53.9	15
Charles McC. Mathias Jr.	R	–	1961	70.9	44
Samuel N. Friedel	D	–	1953	76.0	5
Gilbert Gude	R	–	1967	54.4	–
**S. L.–Senate: 8 Rep., 35 Dem. House: 25 Rep., 117 Dem.					
MASSACHUSETTS					
Governor (4)					
John A. Volpe	R	1970	1965	62.6	–
Senators					
Edward M. Kennedy	D	1970	1962	74.3	2
Edward W. Brooke	R	1972	1967	61.7	–
Representatives					
Silvio O. Conte	R	–	1959	––	48
Edward P. Boland	D	–	1953	––	9
Philip J. Philbin	D	–	1943	71.0	10
Harold D. Donohue	D	–	1947	––	8
F. Bradford Morse	R	–	1961	74.8	45
William H. Bates	R	–	1950	65.7	70
Torbert H. Macdonald	D	–	1955	74.5	13
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.	D	–	1953	––	4
John W. McCormack	D	–	1928	––	0
Mrs. Margaret M. Heckler	R	–	1967	51.1	–
James A. Burke	D	–	1959	74.8	4
Hastings Keith	R	–	1959	55.0	65
S. L.–Senate: 14 Rep., 26 Dem. House: 71 Rep., 168 Dem., 1 Ind.					
MICHIGAN					
Governor (4)					
George W. Romney	R	1970	1963	60.5	–
Senators					
Philip A. Hart	D	1970	1959	64.4	1
Robert P. Griffin	R	1972	1966	55.9	67
Representatives					
John Conyers Jr.	D	–	1965	84.2	5
Marvin L. Esch	R	–	1967	51.0	–
Garry E. Brown	R	–	1967	52.2	–
Edward Hutchinson	R	–	1963	67.8	92
Gerald R. Ford	R	–	1949	68.5	81
Charles E. Chamberlain	R	–	1957	67.3	78
Donald W. Riegle Jr.	R	–	1967	54.1	–
James Harvey	R	–	1961	69.9	75
Guy A. Vander Jagt	R	–	1966	66.7	–
Elford A. Cederberg	R	–	1953	67.4	89
Philip E. Ruppe	R	–	1967	51.8	–
James G. O'Hara	D	–	1959	65.1	3
Charles C. Diggs Jr.	D	–	1955	83.0	4
Lucien N. Nedzi	D	–	1961	59.7	4
William D. Ford	D	–	1965	67.8	0
John D. Dingell	D	–	1955	62.7	5
Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths	D	–	1955	69.2	6
William S. Broomfield	R	–	1957	67.8	66
Jack H. McDonald	R	–	1967	57.0	–
S. L.–Senate: 20 Rep., 18 Dem. House: 56 Rep., 54 Dem.					
MINNESOTA					
Governor (4)					
Harold LeVander	R	1970	1967	52.6	–
Senators					
Eugene J. McCarthy	D	1970	1959	60.3	1
Walter F. Mondale	D	1972	1964	53.9	2
Representatives					
Albert H. Quie	R	–	1958	65.9	77
Ancher Nelsen	R	–	1959	66.2	84
Clark MacGregor	R	–	1961	65.4	76
Joseph E. Karth	D	–	1959	53.4	4
Donald M. Fraser	D	–	1963	59.7	0
John M. Zwach	R	–	1967	51.4	–
Odin Langen	R	–	1959	63.2	87
John A. Blatnik	D	–	1947	––	5
S. L.–Senate: 67 (nonpartisan). House: 135 (nonpartisan).					
MISSISSIPPI					
Governor (4)					
John Bell Williams	D	1971	1967	70.0	–
Senators					
James O. Eastland	D	1972	1943	65.6	71
John C. Stennis	D	1970	1947	––	67
Representatives					
Thomas G. Abernethy	D	–	1943	68.8	79
Jamie L. Whitten	D	–	1941	83.5	73
VACANCY	–	–	–	–	–
Gillespie V. Montgomery	D	–	1967	65.3	–
William M. Colmer	D	–	1933	70.0	80
S. L.–Senate: 0 Rep., 52 Dem. House: 0 Rep., 122 Dem.					

SUMMARY

Governors: 26 R 24 D

Senators: 36 R 64 D **Representatives: 187 R 246 D**

State Legislatures controlled by Republicans: 18 by Democrats: 22

split: 8 nonpartisan: 2

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	PARTY	WHEN UP	SERVICE BEGAN	LATEST WINNING PERCENT	LIFE-TIME A.C.A.
MISSOURI					
Governor (4°)					
Warren E. Hearnes	D	1968	1965	62.1	–
Senators					
W. Stuart Symington	D	1970	1953	66.6	13
Edward V. Long	D	1968	1960	54.6	4
Representatives					
Frank M. Karsten	D	–	1947	63.9	2
Thomas B. Curtis	R	–	1951	66.2	88
Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan	D	–	1953	71.1	3
William J. Randall	D	–	1959	60.9	22
Richard W. Bolling	D	–	1949	61.2	1
William R. Hull Jr.	D	–	1955	58.0	55
Durward G. Hall	R	–	1961	62.3	99
Richard H. Ichord	D	–	1961	58.1	46
William L. Hungate	D	–	1964	55.3	24
Paul C. Jones	D	–	1948	61.0	64
**S. L.–Senate: 11 Rep., 23 Dem. House: 56 Rep., 107 Dem.					
MONTANA					
Governor (4°)					
Tim M. Babcock	R	1968	1962	51.3	–
Senators					
Michael J. Mansfield	D	1970	1953	64.5	8
Lee Metcalf	D	1972	1961	53.2	5
Representatives					
Arnold Olsen	D	–	1961	50.8	6
James F. Battin	R	–	1961	60.2	88
**S. L.–Senate: 25 Rep., 30 Dem. House: 64 Rep., 40 Dem.					
NEBRASKA					
Governor (4°)					
Norbert T. Tiemann	R	1970	1967	61.5	–
Senators					
Roman L. Hruska	R	1970	1954	61.4	94
Carl T. Curtis	R	1972	1955	61.2	94
Representatives					
Robert V. Denney	R	–	1967	51.2	–
Glenn C. Cunningham	R	–	1957	64.2	82
David T. Martin	R	–	1961	73.0	91
**S. L.–(Nonpartisan unicameral body has 49 Senators.)					
NEVADA					
Governor (4)					
Paul Laxalt	R	1970	1967	52.2	–
Senators					
Alan H. Bible	D	1968	1954	65.3	32
Howard W. Cannon	D	1970	1959	50.0+	25
Representative					
Walter S. Baring	D	–	1957	67.6	56
**S. L.–Senate: 9 Rep., 11 Dem. House: 19 Rep., 21 Dem.					
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Governor (2)					
John W. King	*D*	*1968*	*1963*	*54.0*	–
Senators					
Norris Cotton	R	1968	1954	59.7	84
Thomas J. McIntyre	D	1972	1962	54.1	24
Representatives					
Louis C. Wyman	R	–	1967	56.2	–
James C. Cleveland	R	–	1963	66.8	78
**S. L.–Senate: 14 Rep., 10 Dem. House: 245 Rep., 155 Dem.					
NEW JERSEY					
Governor (4°)					
Richard J. Hughes	D	1969	1962	57.4	–
Senators					
Clifford P. Case	R	1972	1955	60.0	26
Harrison A. Williams Jr.	D	1970	1959	61.9	4
Representatives					
John E. Hunt	R	–	1967	51.3	–
Charles W. Sandman Jr.	R	–	1967	51.5	–
James J. Howard	D	–	1965	52.7	8
Frank Thompson Jr.	D	–	1955	56.2	5
Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen	R	–	1953	70.8	59
William T. Cahill	R	–	1959	66.9	48
William B. Widnall	R	–	1950	66.4	62
Charles S. Joelson	D	–	1961	59.6	6
Henry Helstoski	D	–	1965	50.9	6
Peter W. Rodino Jr.	D	–	1949	64.3	7
Joseph G. Minish	D	–	1963	58.3	3
Mrs. Florence P. Dwyer	R	–	1957	73.9	52
Cornelius E. Gallagher	D	–	1959	71.8	3
Dominick V. Daniels	D	–	1959	68.0	6
Edward J. Patten	D	–	1963	57.0	4
**S. L.–Senate: 31 Rep., 9 Dem. House: 58 Rep., 22 Dem.					
NEW MEXICO					
Governor (2°)					
David F. Cargo	R	1968	1967	51.7	–
Senators					
Clinton P. Anderson	D	1972	1949	53.1	21
Joseph M. Montoya	D	1970	1964	54.7	12
Representatives					
Thomas G. Morris (at	D	–	1959	55.9	20
E. S. Johnny Walker large)	D	–	1965	50.5	42
**S. L.–Senate: 17 Rep. 25 Dem. House: 25 Rep., 45 Dem.					
NEW YORK					
Governor (4)					
Nelson A. Rockefeller	R	1970	1959	44.6	–
Senators					
Jacob K. Javits	R	1968	1957	57.4	19
Robert F. Kennedy	D	1970	1965	53.5	4
Representatives					
Otis G. Pike	D	–	1961	58.9	29
James R. Grover Jr.	R	–	1963	54.7	66
Lester L. Wolff	D	–	1965	50.3	25
John W. Wydler	R	–	1963	59.7	69
Herbert Tenzer	D	–	1965	49.9	13
Seymour Halpern	R	–	1959	59.0	29
Joseph P. Addabbo	D	–	1961	64.9	12
Benjamin S. Rosenthal	D	–	1962	69.6	3
James J. Delaney	D	–	1949	53.5	9
Emanuel Celler	D	–	1923	82.1	4
Frank J. Brasco	D	–	1967	70.6	–
Mrs. Edna F. Kelly	D	–	1949	72.7	7
Abraham J. Multer	D	–	1947	61.9	4
John J. Rooney	D	–	1944	76.2	5
Hugh L. Carey	*D*	–	*1961*	*56.8*	7
John M. Murphy	D	–	1963	57.4	3
Theodore R. Kupferman	R	–	1966	47.7	38
VACANCY	–	–	–	–	–
Leonard Farbstein	D	–	1957	57.8	5
William F. Ryan	D	–	1961	74.8	4
James H. Scheuer	D	–	1965	83.6	6
Jacob H. Gilbert	D	–	1960	74.2	4
Jonathan B. Bingham	D	–	1965	73.4	4
Paul A. Fino	R	–	1953	63.9	40
Richard L. Ottinger	D	–	1965	54.1	19
Ogden R. Reid	R	–	1963	69.3	31
John G. Dow	D	–	1965	47.2	2
Joseph Y. Resnick	D	–	1965	50.3	0
Daniel E. Button	R	–	1967	53.3	–
Carleton J. King	R	–	1961	65.0	87
Robert C. McEwen	R	–	1965	67.6	81
Alexander Pirnie	R	–	1959	72.3	72
Howard W. Robison	R	–	1958	65.9	79
James M. Hanley	D	–	1965	55.1	9
Samuel S. Stratton	D	–	1959	65.8	21
Frank J. Horton	R	–	1963	67.3	47
Barber B. Conable Jr.	R	–	1965	67.7	65
Charles E. Goodell	R	–	1959	67.2	82
Richard D. McCarthy	D	–	1965	52.3	18
Henry P. Smith 3d	R	–	1965	61.2	64
Thaddeus J. Dulski	D	–	1959	76.4	16
**S. L.–Senate: 31 Rep., 26 Dem. House: 70 Rep., 80 Dem.					
NORTH CAROLINA					
Governor (4°)					
Dan K. Moore	D	1968	1965	56.6	–
Senators					
Samuel J. Ervin Jr.	D	1968	1954	60.4	57
B. Everett Jordan	D	1972	1958	55.6	56
Representatives					
Walter B. Jones	D	–	1966	61.3	82
Lawrence H. Fountain	D	–	1953	64.9	61
David N. Henderson	D	–	1961	––	57
James C. Gardner	R		1967	56.5	–
Nick Galifianakis	D	–	1967	53.1	–
Horace R. Kornegay	D	–	1961	51.6	55
Alton A. Lennon	D	–	1957	––	74
Charles R. Jonas	R	–	1953	71.5	90
James T. Broyhill	R	–	1963	63.3	92
Basil L. Whitener	D	–	1957	56.1	67
Roy A. Taylor	D	–	1960	52.8	57
**S. L.–Senate: 7 Rep., 43 Dem. House: 26 Rep., 94 Dem.					
NORTH DAKOTA					
Governor (4)					
William L. Guy	D	1968	1961	55.7	–
Senators					
Milton R. Young	R	1968	1945	60.7	60
Quentin N. Burdick	D	1970	1960	57.6	12
Representatives					
Mark Andrews	R	–	1963	66.2	72
Thomas S. Kleppe	R	–	1967	51.9	–
**S. L.–Senate: 44 Rep., 5 Dem. House: 83 Rep., 15 Dem.					
OHIO					
Governor (4°)					
James A. Rhodes	R	1970	1963	62.2	–
Senators					
Frank J. Lausche	D	1968	1957	61.6	75
Stephen M. Young	D	1970	1959	50.2	13
Representatives					
Robert Taft Jr.	R	–	1967	52.9	–
Donald D. Clancy	R	–	1961	70.7	95
Charles W. Whalen Jr.	R	–	1967	53.8	–
William M. McCulloch	R	–	1947	63.6	89
Delbert L. Latta	R	–	1959	75.3	89
William H. Harsha	R	–	1961	67.9	84
Clarence J. Brown Jr.	R	–	1965	––	81
Jackson E. Betts	R	–	1951	67.1	96
Thomas L. Ashley	D	–	1955	60.8	7
Clarence E. Miller	R	–	1967	52.0	–
J. William Stanton	R	–	1965	69.3	78
Samuel L. Devine	R	–	1959	64.2	96
Charles A. Mosher	R	–	1961	65.5	70
William H. Ayres	R	–	1951	59.6	69
Chalmers P. Wylie	R	–	1967	59.9	–
Frank T. Bow	R	–	1951	61.1	91
John M. Ashbrook	R	–	1961	55.3	97
Wayne L. Hays	D	–	1949	64.1	14
Michael J. Kirwan	D	–	1937	71.9	7
Michael A. Feighan	D	–	1943	76.1	17
Charles A. Vanik	D	–	1955	81.7	11
Mrs. Frances P. Bolton	R	–	1940	55.9	84
William E. Minshall	R	–	1955	73.2	90
Donald E. Lukens	R	–	1967	58.5	–
**S. L.–Senate: 23 Rep., 10 Dem. House: 62 Rep., 37 Dem.					
OKLAHOMA					
Governor (4°)					
Dewey F. Bartlett	R	1970	1967	55.7	–
Senators					
A. S. Mike Monroney	D	*1968*	*1951*	53.2	14
Fred R. Harris	D	1972	1964	53.7	21
Representatives					
Page H. Belcher	R	–	1951	69.7	91
Edmond A. Edmondson	D	–	1953	53.6	6
Carl B. Albert	D	–	1947	77.2	3
Thomas J. Steed	D	–	1949	50.2	26
John Jarman	D	–	1951	69.6	55
James V. Smith	R	–	1967	51.4	–
**S. L.–Senate: 9 Rep., 39 Dem. House: 25 Rep., 74 Dem.					
OREGON					
Governor (4°)					
Tom McCall	R	1970	1067	55.3	–
Senators					
Wayne L. Morse	D	1968	1945	54.2	12
Mark O. Hatfield	R	1972	1967	51.8	–
Representatives					
Wendell Wyatt	R	–	1964	74.3	68
Albert C. Ullman	D	–	1957	63.3	4
Mrs. Edith Green	D	–	1955	67.0	11
John R. Dellenback	R	–	1967	62.7	–
**S. L.–Senate: 11 Rep., 19 Dem. House: 38 Rep., 22 Dem.					
PENNSYLVANIA					
Governor (4)					
Raymond P. Shafer	R	1970	1967	52.1	–
Senators					
Joseph S. Clark	D	1968	1957	51.1	5
Hugh D. Scott	R	1970	1959	50.6	41
Representatives					
William A. Barrett	D	–	1949	66.1	3
Robert N. C. Nix	D	–	1958	59.9	4
James S. Byrne	D	–	1953	56.6	5
Joshua Eilberg	D	–	1967	51.9	–
William J. Green	D	–	1964	59.1	6
George M. Rhodes	D	–	1949	56.1	7
Lawrence G. Williams	R	–	1967	63.2	–
Edward G. Biester Jr.	R	–	1967	59.1	–
G. Robert Watkins	R	–	1965	62.6	84
Joseph M. McDade	R	–	1963	66.8	43
Daniel J. Flood	D	–	1955	62.5	5
J. Irving Whalley	R	–	1960	66.9	70
Richard S. Schweiker	R	–	1961	72.5	61
William S. Moorhead	D	–	1959	68.3	3
Fred B. Rooney	D	–	1963	52.4	1
Edwin D. Eshleman	R	–	1967	69.2	–
Herman T. Schneebeli	R	–	1960	66.2	74
Robert J. Corbett	R	–	1945	67.1	46
George A. Goodling	R	–	1967	51.7	–
Elmer J. Holland	D	–	1956	65.9	2
John H. Dent	D	–	1958	64.2	12
John P. Saylor	R	–	1949	67.5	61
Albert W. Johnson	R	–	1963	62.8	82
Joseph P. Vigorito	D	–	1965	55.3	19
Frank M. Clark	D	–	1955	64.5	16
Thomas E. Morgan	D	–	1945	63.2	4
James G. Fulton	R	–	1945	67.7	45
**S. L.–Senate: 27 Rep., 22 Dem. House: 104 Rep., 99 Dem.					
RHODE ISLAND					
Governor (2)					
John H. Chafee	R	1968	1963	63.3	–
Senators					
John O. Pastore	D	1970	1950	82.7	10
Claiborne Pell	D	1972	1961	67.7	5
Representatives					
Fernand J. St Germain	D	–	1961	56.6	6
Robert O. Tiernan	D	–	1967	48.8	–
**S. L.–Senate: 15 Rep., 35 Dem. House: 33 Rep., 67 Dem.					
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Governor (4°)					
Robert E. McNair	D	1970	1965	58.2	–
Senators					
J. Strom Thurmond	R	1972	1956	62.2	92
Ernest F. Hollings	D	1968	1966	51.3	–
Representatives					
L. Mendel Rivers	D	–	1941	––	49
Albert W. Watson	R	–	1965	64.3	85
W. J. Bryan Dorn	D	–	1951	57.8	78
Robert T. Ashmore	D	–	1953	––	78
Thomas S. Gettys	D	–	1964	––	63
John L. McMillan	D	–	1939	61.7	65
**S. L.–Senate: 7 Rep., 43 Dem. House: 18 Rep., 106 Dem.					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Governor (2°)					
Nils A. Boe	R	1968	1965	57.7	–
Senators					
Karl E. Mundt	R	1972	1948	66.3	77
George S. McGovern	D	1968	1963	50.1	3
Representatives					
Benjamin Reifel	R	–	1961	66.7	73
Ellis Y. Berry	R	–	1951	60.5	89
**S. L.–Senate: 29 Rep., 6 Dem. House: 64 Rep., 11 Dem.					
TENNESSEE					
Governor (4°)					
Buford Ellington	D	1970	1967	81.2	–
Senators					
Albert A. Gore	D	1970	1953	53.6	16
Howard H. Baker Jr.	R	1972	1967	55.7	–
Representatives					
James H. Quillen	R	–	1963	87.1	95
John J. Duncan	R	–	1965	78.9	96
William E. Brock 3d	R	–	1963	64.2	90
Joseph L. Evins	D	–	1947	90.0	23
Richard H. Fulton	D	–	1963	63.0	5
William R. Anderson	D	–	1965	79.6	12
Ray Blanton	D	–	1967	50.6	–
Robert A. Everett	D	–	1958	75.2	30
Dan H. Kuykendall	R	–	1967	52.2	–
**S. L.–Senate: 8 Rep., 25 Dem. House: 41 Rep., 58 Dem.					
TEXAS					
Governor (2)					
John B. Connally	D	1968	1963	72.8	–
Senators					
Ralph W. Yarborough	D	1970	1957	56.2	8
John G. Tower	R	1972	1961	56.4	97
Representatives					
Wright Patman	D	–	1929	––	15
John V. Dowdy	D	–	1952	––	81
Joe R. Pool	D	–	1963	53.4	79
Ray Roberts	D	–	1962	––	54
Earle Cabell	D	–	1965	61.0	55
Olin E. Teague	D	–	1946	––	57
George H. W. Bush	R	–	1967	57.1	–
Robert C. Eckhardt	D	–	1967	92.3	–
Jack B. Brooks	D	–	1953	––	10
J. J. Pickle	D	–	1963	74.3	34
William R. Poage	D	–	1937	94.9	43
James C. Wright Jr.	D	–	1955	––	22
Graham Purcell	D	–	1962	57.1	30
John A. Young	D	–	1957	––	19
Eligio de la Garza	D	–	1965	––	33
Richard C. White	D	–	1965	––	44
Omar T. Burleson	D	–	1947	––	74
Robert D. Price	R	–	1967	59.5	–
George H. Mahon	D	–	1935	––	46
Henry B. Gonzalez	D	–	1961	87.1	4
O. Clark Fisher	D	–	1943	––	78
Robert R. Casey	D	–	1959	––	68
Abraham Kazen Jr.	D	–	1967	96.4	–
**S. L.–Senate: 2 Rep., 29 Dem. House: 7 Rep., 143 Dem.					
UTAH					
Governor (4)					
Calvin L. Rampton	D	1968	1965	57.0	–
Senators					
Wallace F. Bennett	R	1968	1951	52.4	86
Frank E. Moss	D	1970	1959	57.3	9
Representatives					
Laurence J. Burton	R	–	1963	66.5	79
Sherman P. Lloyd	R	–	1967	61.3	–
**S. L.–Senate: 23 Rep., 5 Dem. House: 59 Rep., 10 Dem.					
VERMONT					
Governor (2)					
Philip H. Hoff	*D*	*1968*	*1963*	*57.7*	–
Senators					
George D. Aiken	R	1968	1941	66.9	40
Winston L. Prouty	R	1970	1959	53.5	53
Representative					
Robert T. Stafford	R	–	1961	65.6	58
**S. L.–Senate: 22 Rep., 8 Dem. House: 96 Rep., 54 Dem.					
VIRGINIA					
Governor (4°)					
Mills E. Godwin Jr.	D	1969	1965	47.9	–
Senators					
Harry F. Byrd Jr.	D	1970	1965	53.3	80
William B. Spong Jr.	D	1972	1966	58.6	–
Representatives					
Thomas N. Downing	D	–	1959	––	64
Porter Hardy Jr.	D	–	1947	––	50
David E. Satterfield III	D	–	1965	––	89
Watkins M. Abbitt	D	–	1948	66.5	87
William M. Tuck	D	–	1953	56.2	91
Richard H. Poff	R	–	1953	80.8	96
John O. Marsh Jr.	D	–	1963	59.3	89
William L. Scott	R	–	1967	57.2	–
William C. Wampler	R	–	1967	53.7	–
Joel T. Broyhill	R	–	1953	58.3	86
**S. L.–Senate: 6 Rep., 34 Dem. House: 15 Rep., 85 Dem.					
WASHINGTON					
Governor (4)					
Daniel J. Evans	R	1968	1965	55.8	–
Senators					
Warren G. Magnuson	D	1968	1944	52.1	9
Henry M. Jackson	D	1970	1953	72.2	8
Representatives					
Thomas M. Pelly	R	–	1953	80.3	77
Lloyd Meeds	D	–	1965	60.7	7
Mrs. Julia B. Hansen	D	–	1960	65.7	4
Mrs. Catherine D. May	R	–	1959	62.1	76
Thomas S. Foley	D	–	1965	56.5	23
Floyd V. Hicks	D	–	1965	60.4	17
Brock Adams	D	–	1965	62.8	15
**S. L.–Senate: 20 Rep., 29 Dem. House: 55 Rep., 44 Dem.					
WEST VIRGINIA					
Governor (4°)					
Hulett C. Smith	D	1968	1965	54.9	–
Senators					
Jennings Randolph	*D*	*1972*	*1958*	*59.5*	*8*
Robert C. Byrd	D	1970	1959	67.7	23
Representatives					
Arch A. Moore Jr.	R	–	1957	70.9	68
Harley O. Staggers	D	–	1949	60.3	13
John M. Slack Jr.	D	–	1959	61.6	13
Kenneth Hechler	D	–	1959	59.7	13
James Kee	D	–	1965	63.6	6
**S. L.–Senate: 9 Rep., 25 Dem. House: 35 Rep., 65 Dem.					
WISCONSIN					
Governor (2)					
Warren P. Knowles	R	1968	1965	53.5	–
Senators					
William Proxmire	D	1970	1957	53.3	23
Gaylord Nelson	D	1968	1963	52.6	6
Representatives					
Henry C. Schadeberg	R	–	1967	51.0	–
Robert W. Kastenmeier	D	–	1959	58.0	9
Vernon W. Thomson	R	–	1961	68.8	87
Clement J. Zablocki	D	–	1949	74.3	6
Henry S. Reuss	D	–	1955	70.0	1
William A. Steiger	R	–	1967	52.4	–
Melvin R. Laird	R	–	1953	65.1	89
John W. Byrnes	R	–	1945	61.3	88
Glenn R. Davis	R	–	1965	64.1	87
Alvin E. O'Konski	R	–	1943	66.5	49
**S. L.–Senate: 21 Rep., 12 Dem. House: 53 Rep., 47 Dem.					
WYOMING					
Governor (4)					
Stanley K. Hathaway	R	1970	1967	54.3	–
Senators					
Gale W. McGee	D	1970	1959	54.0	3
Clifford P. Hansen	R	1972	1967	51.8	–
Representative					
William H. Harrison	R	–	1967	52.7	–
**S. L.–Senate: 18 Rep., 12 Dem. House: 34 Rep., 27 Dem.					

**Cannot succeed himself (herself)*

***State Legislature make-up*

°Can serve two consecutive terms

——Unopposed

+Two Democrats ran against two Republicans—not an individual Democrat against an individual Republican in two separate contests. Mrs. Mink's vote, which was higher than Mr. Matsunaga's, was compared with that of the Republican who got the higher losing vote in order to arrive at a percentage.

NOTE: Where senators and representatives have had broken service, Americans for Constitutional Action rates them only on their latest service. Where a senator formerly served in the House of Representatives, only his Senate service has been rated.

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Unwilling to Stick Neck Out

Bobby's Opportunism on McCarthy Candidacy

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

I take off my hat to Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, certainly at least for his courage in fascinating contrast to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's self-serving opportunism in playing it cool. Bobby, the boneless wonder, should be ashamed.

McCarthy knows that sticking his neck out on the Viet Nam issue this way is not prudent in his party. But honest Eugene J. McCarthy is at least trying to stop the rot in the American political system, including a party leadership that applies its White House muscle power with all the force and crunch of a half nelson. McCarthy is challenging this. Honor the brave. Bobby, in contrast, has typically contrived to stay neutral until he can discover who is holding the gun.

McCarthy is trying to demonstrate that the party system is not a controlled fraud. And in this he is no phony. He is defying exactly the kind of political opportunism, backed by money and entrenched power, which Bobby Kennedy has made into a career, first on his brother's coattails and thereafter for as long as he conceivably could. Instead of opportunism, Eugene McCarthy is pursuing the lonely route of principle.

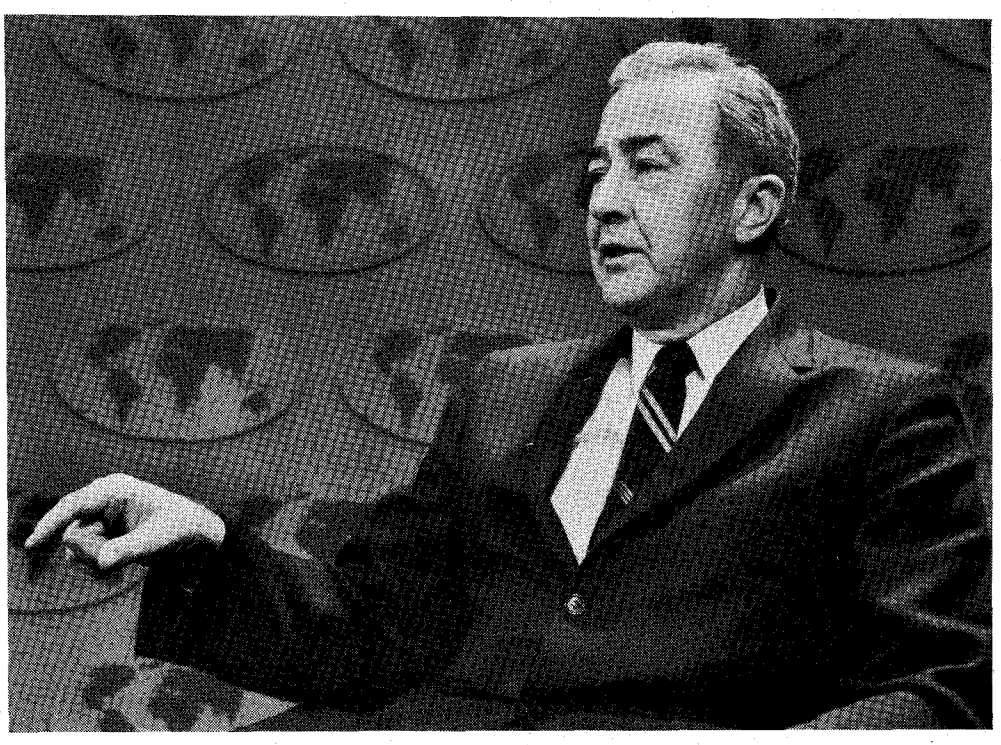
McCarthy is promoting honestly the essential requirement that party dissenters can express their grievances whether their cause is lost—and should be lost—or not. Sure-shot Bobby, the boneless wonder, isn't sure he can afford this. In his high noon with President Johnson, Bobby's battle cry becomes, "Ready, aim, don't fire—flee."

This Mafioso-in-chief of the Kennedy clan has expressed views about the Viet Nam war similar to McCarthy's, and even more strongly. But he has not publicly endorsed Sen. McCarthy. He courageously stays where the bullets are the thickest, which is under the ammunition wagon.

With a magnanimity nearly incredible in a political figure (the more I write about this man the more I like him, although I think his views are disastrous), McCarthy excuses such senators as J. William Fulbright, Gaylord A. Nelson, Wayne Morse, Joseph S. Clark, etc., who are equally critical in the Senate of the Johnson Viet Nam policy, for their convenient failure to endorse him.

The Minnesotan philosophically stated on January 5, "They face hard fights for re-election." But Sen. Robert Kennedy does not even face a re-election contest and neither does his brother.

Although sharing similar views, Bobby Kennedy refuses to take a public position in favor of Sen. McCarthy.



Appearing on the television program "Issues and Answers," Sen. McCarthy criticized those doves who have not so far supported him, although he stopped short of directly mentioning Sen. Kennedy.

Asked whether the brothers' help would not be useful, especially in the Massachusetts primary, McCarthy said, "Yes, it would be." He asked the brothers for help, not for advice. Their advice, as usual, and costing them nothing, poured out like apples from a basket. But help? This potential loser was talking to the wrong clan. The Kennedy brothers merely gave McCarthy the unwilling politicians' smile that tells you to come back another day.

Yet Bobby is always talking about principles. In truth, so far as I can see, his principle in public life, and certainly his performance with Sen. McCarthy, is merely his time-worn stunt of "Do as I say," not "Do as I do." And the cynicism in this I find downright frightening.

Bobby, who would as soon admit it now as eat a panther's paw, has been on all sides of the Viet Nam question. In his role of what many have described as co-President with his brother, and in a fundamental break with the Truman-Eisenhower policy, no living man is more responsible than Bobby Kennedy for committing American ground troops to this land war in Southeast Asia.

In support of his brother's break, Bobby went to Saigon and spouted off there in February 1962 as a tremendous hawk. And should any reader question this, may I again quote his statement: "We're going to win the war in Viet Nam. We will remain until we do win. . . . I think the American people understand and fully support the struggle."

But since President Johnson succeeded to the White House, this springing lion of the political jungles, his ambitious eyes as hot as the Sahara, has completely changed his stance.

Seeking to unseat LBJ, Bobby has simply waited and watched the pressure gauges of public opinion about Viet Nam to decide when and how loud to blow his whistle. But strange things happen in the pendulous mechanism of political history when you play it that cool. The chances are overwhelming that Bobby will outsmart himself.

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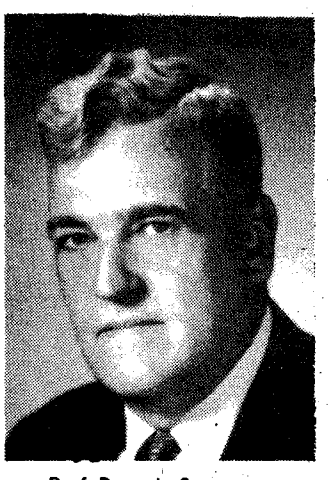

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'Up With People': A New Kind of Diplomacy

By WILLIAM RENTSCHLER

Long past midnight we sat in the kitchen of my Lake County home and spanned the whole spectrum of conversation.

There was turbanned, bearded Bhupinder Singh, a native Indian with impish, black eyes who now lives in Kenya; slight, quick Sakao Nanri of Yokohama, Japan; and big, rawboned Don Teeters, a product of Pittsburgh and Los Angeles.

We covered the waterfront. We talked of Viet Nam and America's tattered image abroad, about sex and long hair and demonstrations, about skin color and opportunity, about this generation and generations past.

Articulate "Bhupi" Singh made a good, impassioned case for the morality and justification of American involvement in Viet Nam. Were it not for the U.S. presence in Asia, he said earnestly, Red China surely would be violating India's border again and perhaps even seeking to overrun and dominate his homeland.

This viewpoint was seconded by the almond-eyed Nanri, struggling to say what he wanted to say in the strange, confusing English tongue. America, he managed, has been responsible for "saving" Thailand and Korea and Indonesia, and now "you" are trying to do the same thing in Viet Nam.

Sprung from a low-income neighborhood a long stone's throw from Pittsburgh's belching steel stacks, Don Teeters scoffs at the bearded, placard-waving campus demonstrators, whom he regards as untypical of world youth:

"They get the headlines, and sometimes they express the doubts and concerns we all share, but their approach does little to increase understanding, search out areas of accord, and solve underlying problems."

These three—all in their early 20s—epitomize the best of today's young people. They are members of the cast of a rollicking, inspiring musical production dedicated to the conviction that no condition of life even remotely measures up to the rare condition of human freedom.

Their musical extravaganza—which falls somewhere between a hit musical and a morality play—is rightly titled "Up with People." Its whole lilting, hopeful spirit is in direct contrast to the doleful wail of the eternal pessimists and anti-everybody agitators who seem primarily to be "down on people."

The "Up with People" sing-out, as they call it, is diametrically opposed in its flavor and feeling and optimistic aura to the deadly pointlessness of the typical sit-in. For hope and a sense of commitment shine through wherever these young people sing.

Some sophisticates would describe as corny and square the words of their songs. Perhaps. But listen a moment to some snatches of "Up with People" lyrics, these from the catchy theme song itself:

Inside ev'rybody
There's some bad and there's some good,
But don't let anybody
Start attacking peoplehood.
Love them as they are,
But fight for them to be,
Great men and great women,
As God meant them to be.

Up! up with people!
You meet 'em wherever you go!
Up! Up with people!
They're the best kind of folks we know.
If more people were for people,
All people ev'rywhere,
There'd be a lot less people to worry about,
And a lot more people who care!

Now listen again to these no-nonsense words:

Freedom isn't free
You gotta pay a price
You gotta sacrifice
For your liberty.

Freedom is a word often heard today
But if you want to keep it there's a price to pay.
Each generation's gotta win it anew
'Cause it's not something handed down to you.

And still another song which makes the scalp prickle when sung by a chorus of many colors:

"Good night," I said to my little son,
So tired out when the day is done.
Then he said, as I tucked him in,
"Tell me, Daddy, what color's God's skin?"

What color is God's skin?
I said, "It's black, brown, it's yellow, it is red, it is white,
Ev'ryman's the same in the good Lord's sight."

Corny? Yes, maybe, but truth not infrequently has a corny, even simplistic ring that is all too easy to mock and deride.

Wherever they go throughout the world, these high school and college-age "ambassadors" have electrified their audiences, turning sullen skeptics into foot-stomping cheer-leaders.

Venezuela's President Raul Leoni heralded "Up with People" as "a new kind of diplomacy." Their buoyant songs completely captivated West Germany's old patriarch, Konrad Adenauer, who gave them a warm welcome shortly before his death. They made a horde of unalloyed fans on Chicago's Negro-dominated South Side.

In recent months others from the cast have stayed in our home, and my wife has lined up beds for many more in our town. These young people are a refreshing reflection of all that is good in today's youth. They are vibrant and happy. They are diligent and polite. They believe in something. They see life as neither a drudge nor a lark, but more as a mission, an opportunity. They have somehow learned early they will pass this way only once, and they want to leave something for those who follow.

They shed new light and brought new hope to our household as they have in land after land, home after home. They are sort of an itinerant United Nations, beset by none of the frustrations and weariness of the jaded professional diplomats.

There was tall, stately Tove Thyssen of Copenhagen, gracious yet immensely capable, a slender charmer who seemed destined to mother the flock. There were the handsome newlyweds, Andrew and Laura Peppetta, he a proud, correct, well-spoken South African, she a doting, willowy, soft-voiced Californian, both aflame with the fire of idealism. There was vivacious, fresh-faced Betsy McCully, a "star" at 17, who went through the early grades with my oldest daughter in Lake Forest, Ill., and Eva White, a pert, tiny, finger-snapping Negro girl, who never before had crossed the boundaries of her native North Carolina.

There was Jose Rios, too, a beaming, olive-skinned Venezuelan, who recalled that he stood by wide-eyed, a boy of nine, as rioting students spat upon then Vice President Richard Nixon in Caracas.

"Now I can work with you," he told me, flashing even white teeth, "instead of fight against you."

All these are the "Up with People" people, and now there are thousands more, for they are setting up new casts here and around the world to chant their gospel of freedom.

It is not unlikely that this youthful band of dedicated missionaries will do more to give meaning to the American concept of freedom and world brotherhood than all the diplomats and foreign aid and propaganda we can disseminate in a hundred years or so.

For the young idealists of "Up with People" will inevitably spread hope and optimism wherever their stirring songs are sung.

And who can put into words a more noble, challenging cry than "Up with People" at a time when so many human beings are questing desperately for at least a measure of dignity and recognition?

□ □ □

RENAME GWU?—When George Washington University in the District of Columbia bowed recently to student radicals and barred military recruiters from the campus, Rep. Maston O'Neal (D.-Ga.) suggested that the school change its name: "Perhaps Arnold-Carmichael University would be a better name. Surely Benedict and Stokely would be proud."

In Staughton Lynd Case

Court Has Created 'Convertible Citizenship'

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

The U.S. Court of Appeals has just invented convertible citizenship. The decision is subject to review by Chief Justice Warren, et al., and it may be corrected by legislation when Congress returns. But as matters stand, citizenship for an American is something he can claim and disclaim at will—a protective covering he can raise or lower as suits the climate.

Prof. Staughton Lynd, one of the New Leftists, applied for a passport, which the State Department denied him. Lynd said he might visit Hanoi, but that's against passport regulations at this time. Lynd said he'd be willing to leave the passport behind him at the frontiers of North Viet Nam, but the Passport Division demanded a promise that he wouldn't go there with or without the passport.

In court, all three judges in concert, the decision went to Lynd. He could go where he liked, provided he didn't take the passport into North Viet Nam, North Korea, Red Cuba, Red China or Syria, countries that the State Department held to be off limits.

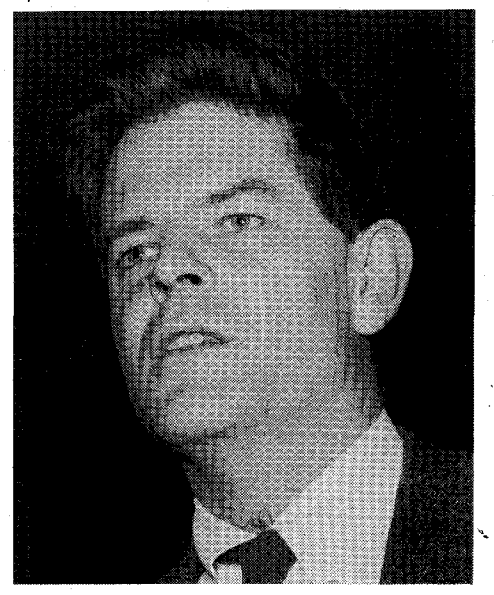
Consider the decision. It says, in effect, that an American traveler can at will divest himself of the protections and responsibilities of citizenship, and can don them again whenever he likes. He enters a forbidden land as a man without a country. He returns to friendly, neutral or home territory and resumes the privilieges of the Constitution. His citizenship becomes a convenience, like a raincoat or sunshade, nothing more.

This convertibility is related to other entitlements which are being claimed in freedom's name. Civil rights leaders have declared an immunity from laws that inconvenience them. Draft dodgers and other objectors have taken the moral ground of refusing to fight in any war of which they disapprove. The attorney general of the United States, along with several senators and congressmen, say that Selective Service can re-classify draft-age men for nearly every reason except obstruction of the draft. Each example is akin to the concept of convertible citizenship. Obey the law, observe the regulations of this free country, except when you don't want to do so.

Can we have it both ways? The Constitution doesn't "give" us any rights, but it does give us protections of those rights that are held to be divinely bestowed and thus "self-evident," as the Declaration of Independence puts it. Obviously, U.S. citizenship is not something that is bestowed upon men by the Creator, else an awful lot of foreigners have been short-changed.

U.S. citizenship is acquired by birth or presented by U.S. courts under the naturalization statutes. There are conditions to citizenship, of which good behavior is one. A felon, although native-born, can lose it. An alien, if he can't pass legal requirements, is denied it. Citizenship belongs to the individual, but only conditionally. It isn't his to have and hold in defiance of his country.

The federal government has overreached itself so often that the average American may be inclined to sympathize with Lynd and to agree with the Court of Appeals for slapping down the State Department bureaucrats.



Ardent New Leftist Staughton Lynd may have opened a Pandora's box of legal squabbles about the "right to travel."

But if Lynd can shed his citizenship for a trip to Hanoi, why can't the rioter and the draft-dodger claim the same dispensation? Tonight they'll smash windows and rob stores, this year they'll sit out a war, then tomorrow or next year they'll resume civil obedience.

Lincoln liked to say that he couldn't find anything in the Constitution which authorized its own destruction. But it looks as if the Court of Appeals has found something that Lincoln overlooked. If there's such a doctrine as convertible citizenship, then we've come to a dead end—the individual has a new set of rights, but the government has lost its right to govern.

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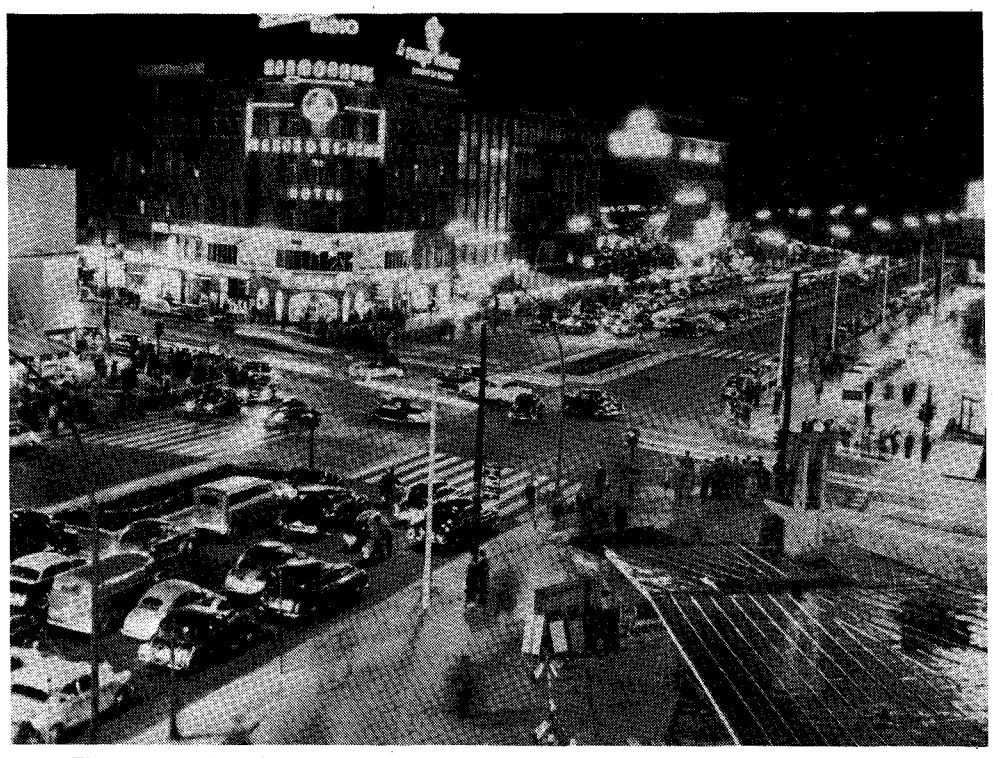

The prosperity of West Germany (above, West Berlin) has been the envy of the Communist world since the Germans pulled themselves together after the horrors of World War II.

Washington Neglecting Germany, The U.S.'s Best Ally in Europe

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Compared with the threat of Soviet domination of the Middle East, that of a Communist South Viet Nam is small indeed. For Middle East domination, once complete, would be a decisive step toward that Communist encirclement of European capitalism which, since Lenin, has been the major aim of Soviet imperialists.

What then, readers may ask, is the United States doing about it?

The answer, so far as I can ascertain, is nothing at all. Instead, the Administration is pushing the very policy which is responsible for the decline and impending disruption of NATO, the very alliance that should be countering the Soviet threat at Suez and in the oil-rich Middle East.

This policy, the fruit of appeasement-minded New Frontiersmen, centers around three points: a Russo-American shared nuclear monopoly, graduated deterrence of a potential Soviet attack in Western Europe, and a refusal to merge American policies everywhere in a common policy with our NATO allies. This refusal, first made by Eisenhower but emphasized by Kennedy and Johnson, drove de Gaulle into virtual withdrawal from NATO and into seeking the friendship of the Soviet Union.

Now, just when the complacency of the British people has plunged them into economic crisis and the abdication of military power, America's refusal at the recent NATO meeting in Brussels to insist on a beginning of political unity for NATO and our insistence on the Kennedy-McNamara folly of graduated deterrence have disheartened those Germans who would like to be our most dependable European ally. From this, it would be only another step to a German search for reunification at the price of withdrawal from NATO.

Such a withdrawal would make the defense of such Europeans as remained friendly an almost exclusively American concern.

On what do I base this dark prognostic?

In part, on knowledge of the German people acquired during almost 10 years as a news correspondent in Berlin and renewed by frequent visits since 1945. But even more on what responsible Germans are saying.

Typical was an article by the highly respected Adelbert Weinstein. Writing of the Brussels flop in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, the chief organ of the leading Christian Democratic party, Weinstein said:

"There can be no question that the flexible response [graduated deterrence to us] is of no use to us as a strategic concept. It is not even necessary to use the argument that *it would inevitably mean the gradual destruction of the West in the event of war*" (emphasis added).

"Western diplomacy can make a pretence of military strength. Its every proposal, however, may be interpreted by the other side as weakness." (It obviously strikes the Kremlin as just that, hence the arrogance of its fleet commanders in the eastern Mediterranean.)

And Weinstein's conclusion: "Something should be done by all concerned to ensure that *the fate of Europe does not continue for all time to depend on American pledges*." [This is pure de Gaulle.] *The swift descent from a policy of strength to an increasingly ominious one of military weakness might in the long run succeed in isolating Europe from even its best friends*." (Precisely.)

Yet just at a time when Anthony Harrington, in a recent "Washington Report" of the American Security Council, argues that with France withdrawn and Britain disarming, the United States positively needs Germany, "the only strong industrial power on the Continent that has the ability and will to assume the kind of defense commitment needed."

Washington is doing dishearteningly little.

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☐ ☐ ☐

ACCOMMODATING THE MARTYRS—"Score one for the Justice Department. It has induced a grand jury in Boston to indict Dr. Benjamin Spock, the Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr., and some lesser fry for conspiring to counsel young men to avoid the draft. Those who thirst for martyrdom in unjust causes should be given the opportunity to achieve it. The question now is whether Dr. Spock & Co. will accept the cloak of the martyr humbly, or try to avoid it. Either way, it seems ignominy awaits."—From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

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CONQUEST WITH WORDS by Roy Colby (Crestwood Books, 186 pages, $1.95).

"A new foreign policy that is neither 'hard' nor 'soft' is needed today to deal with worldwide communism, asserts Prof. Roy Colby. . . . Instead, Prof. Colby argues, it should be a realistic policy based on a thorough knowledge of communism, the Marxist-Leninist mentality and the Communist lingo adopted at the 7th World Congress of the Communist International.

"The book shows how the Communist lingo is used to promote revolutions and win minds and territories. He backs up his claims with cases, dates and places. He shows how innocent people use the Communist line and help promote their objectives in doing so. One of the dramatic domestic examples cited is the U.S. attitude changes effected in 1963. Khrushchev, he asserts, manipulated American public opinion with the use of doubletalk, to the end that whereas, in the spring the polls showed that 75 per cent of Americans considered our struggle against Russia as the No. 1 problem, by October only 25 per cent considered it so.

"Prof. Colby, a semantics expert and professor of language at Colorado State College, was stationed in Havana as an attache in the U.S. Embassy when Castro communized Cuba. He witnessed the propaganda offensive as a lethal tool in the takeover. . . .

"The book includes a part of the U.N. Charter translated in Communist terms of understanding and also in terms of Western definitions."

—From the Manchester (N.H.) **Union Leader**

THE QUOTABLE RICHARD M. NIXON, Edited by Perry D. Hall (Droke House, 199 pages, $4.95.)

Quotations from Mr. Nixon's public career are arranged by subject in this very useful compendium, produced by the editors of **Quote** magazine. The former vice president's basic positions on foreign and domestic matters come through in clear, sometimes eloquent language.

I AM FROM MOSCOW by Yury Krotkov (Dutton, 213 pages, $4.95)

"This is one of the most completely fascinating accounts of life—everyday life—under communism in Russia that has come our way in a long time. It is beautifully written by a rather recent defector from the Red 'paradise' in the USSR.

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"Mr. Krotkov, out of his own ordeal and his ability to see the effect of the system under which he was raised on his fellow men and women, has produced an intensely felt, as well as a most informative, human document."

—By Rosalie Gordon in **America's Future**

SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS: A Micro-Study of the Kennedy Assassination. By Josiah Thompson. (Bernard Geis, 323 pages, $8.95).

The new view of President Kennedy's assassination employs largely photographic evidence. About 35 per cent of the book consists of drawings, photographs, diagrams, charts and graphs. Josiah Thompson, who was a member of the **Life** magazine team investigating the assassination, theorizes that there were three shots; none missed; and there was a second assassin, who fired the second shot. Evidence from the famous Zapruder assassination film is used, but the film is not produced in entirety here; **Life** won't release it.

Critics of the Warren Report will claim that this book offers photographic refutation of some of the Warren theories and raises questions about other parts of the Commission's report."

—From **Publisher's Weekly**

THE TROUBLE WITH MARX by David McCord Wright (Arlington House, 192 pages, $5).

"Probably you've tried to read Marx, only to give up after a few dreary pages. Now David McCord Wright performs the heroic chore for you. Fighting his way through the gibberish, he gets to the kernel of Marx's ideas, reduces them to coherence (when they can be so reduced). The result is a masterpiece: clear, understandable, fair. Indeed, Wright's fairness makes his criticisms all the more effective. . . .

"Wright's stature as an economist and social philosopher has been impressive for two decades. With this book he joins the select company of Henry Hazlitt, John Chamberlain, William Rickenbacker and a very few others; the company of writers who can bring the 'dismal science' alive.

—From the **Bulletin** of the Conservative Book Club

THE REAL CIA by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick Jr. (Macmillan, 312 pages, $6.95).

"The author spent over 18 years with the CIA in such posts as deputy assistant director, inspector general and executive director. When he left it for a teaching job, he was number three man in the agency.

"Using an autobiographical framework, he follows the CIA from its foundation through the administrations of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Allen Dulles, John McCone and Adm. William Raborn. He examines Sen. McCarthy's campaign against the agency, the CIA's role in the Korean War, events leading up to Castro's takeover of power and the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the U-2 controversy, and the functioning of the office of the director, and touches briefly on the furor over student subsidies. . . .

"Although he employs numerous anecdotes from his own career, the over-all result is seldom very colorful or dramatic. It is an agency man's view of the agency: careful, competent and noncontroversial, and lets very few cats out of the bag."

—From **Publisher's Weekly**

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Miss Prudence Sage

Washington and the New Math

By ALICE WIDENER

Once upon a time in Washington, D.C., there was a first-grade arithmetic teacher, Miss Prudence Sage, who brought her piggy bank to school after the holidays, on Jan. 2, 1968, and told the class: "Here are two pennies. Now there are two more pennies. If you put two pennies and two pennies together, you have four pennies."

To demonstrate further, she gave each little boy and girl two pennies; then two more. Marvelously, it turned out that each Tom, Dick, Harry, Betty, Mary and Susie had four pennies.

That part of the lesson over, she collected all the pennies and started again. This time Miss Sage gave each little boy and girl four pennies and asked each pupil to come to her desk and drop two pennies into a bowl.

"Now you have only two pennies," she said. "You see? Four take-away-two leaves two."

Next morning as soon as first grade began, one of the boys, Whiz Kid Jr., whose father was on the President's Council of Economic Advisers, put up his hand.

"What is it, Whizzy?" said Miss Sage.

"My Dad says you're all wrong," he said. "He doesn't want me to learn Old Math; he wants me to learn New Math. He says Old Math is simplistic and they don't use it any more at the White House.

"He says two pennies and two pennies make six pennies because I get one penny from Grandma next Sunday and can count on her for another on my birthday. And he says I can spend 10 pennies now, even if I only have four, because the computer says my per capita share of the gross national product in '68—including the baby crop and my new brother or sister—will be increased by. . . ."

"Thank you, Whizzy," said Miss sage. "You may sit down. Now, class, here are five pennies. If we take away. . . ."

Whizzy stood still.

"I said you may sit down," said teacher.

"Dad says I should stand on my rights," he said. "If you take five pennies and take away 10 you have five left because the 10 you took away is five more than the five you had in the first place and. . . ."

Miss Sage said Whizzy should sit down now and she would discuss it later with his Dad at the PTA meeting that night.

In the midst of the teacher-parent discussion, Whiz Kid Sr. was called away to the White House to advise the President during an impromptu press conference on the balance-of-payments and domestic budget deficits. The school principal suggested to the PTA members it might be wise in the future to permit more student participation in the first-grade classroom and for teachers to keep their personal belongings at home.

When the PTA meeting broke up, it was snowing.

In the kitchen of her cosy little apartment, Miss Prudence Sage set the piggy bank down on the table next to a pot of freshly brewed hot tea. After she drank a cup there were a few tea leaves in the bottom, so she read her fortune for 1968. It said she should continue to be penny wise and let Harold Wilson, Lyndon Johnson and Whiz Kid Sr. be pound and dollar foolish.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

Is the Bible Anti-Capitalist?

By HOWARD KERSHNER

One minister who opposes our conservative views cites the Scripture in an attempt to show that we are wrong:

"But whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" (*I John 3:17*).

Obviously our critic has not followed our writings sufficiently to understand that we are not opposed to relieving the needy; in fact we urge it. We believe it should be done by individuals and privately organized charities, rather than by the state.

Private charity is curative. It brings a blessing both to the giver and to the receiver. So-called state charity, on the other hand, soon induces the beneficiary to think that the government owes him a living; that it does not cost his fellows anything, and that he therefore has a right to it. He expects it, demands it, and grows indignant if he does not receive it.

On the other hand, the individual who is heavily taxed in order to provide for many loafers and wastrels (not all welfare recipients to be sure, but many of them) develops resentment because he feels that he is being robbed. That leads to a decline of effort, for unless men are assured of being able to enjoy the fruits of their labor, very few will put forth maximum effort and most of them will only produce enough for a meager living for themselves and their families.

Our correspondent also cites the following: "The righteous considereth the cause of the poor; but the wicked regardeth not to know it" (*Proverbs 29:7*).

It is my contention that the man who has the ability to use capital productively is considering the cause of the poor far more effectively than the man who passes the dollars out to be spent immediately without lasting improvement for the poor, who need productive jobs. Our correspondent heaps scorn upon us, but he is wrong.

The most effective service one can render is to help by his saving to build the capital of a country so it can employ more and more people at steadily increasing wages, thus producing a higher and higher standard of living. This is the way to conquer suffering, poverty, disease and ignorance.

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Public TV Boondoggle

Human Events complained last year that the Public Broadcasting Act was a dangerous federal boondoggle. Now, after the law has been passed, we appear to be gaining support.

Speaking before the American Enterprise Institute in Washington recently, Dr. Ronald Coase, professor of economics in the Graduate School of Business and the School of Law at Chicago, ripped into the measure signed by LBJ in November.

Dr. Coase described the Act, which permits for expanded subsidization of educational TV, as a "wholly objectionable poverty program for the well-to-do."

Educational and cultural TV programs, he argued, attract an audience "drawn from an extremely narrow segment of the higher income population. The viewing audience to be subsidized is likely to be, in general, richly endowed in mind and money." Most of the money to support their programs, however, "will come from those who are much worse off in all ways."

Dr. Coase also pooh-poohed the notion that the Public TV Corporation, created by the Act and which can control the contents of educational programs, can really be non-partisan.

Coase noted that directors are appointed by the President and approved by the Senate with Congress appropriating the money.

Expecting the President or the Congress "not to be influenced by political considerations," Dr. Coase said, "is about as likely as that the manager of a slaughterhouse will be a tender-hearted lover of animals."

The Public Broadcasting Act is now law, but provisions for financing the Public TV Corporation have still to be completely worked out. Congress still has time to heed the warnings of Dr. Coase and kill off the corporation.

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More Light Shed by Otepka Testimony

The State Department's 'Spend It Quick' Policy

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee's report on the three persecutors of Otto Otepka, the veteran security officer, does more than disclose the Mafia-like activities of some officials. It also deals with State Department practices in the handling of money.

One of the two men allowed to resign, after their false testimony about Mr. Otepka had been exposed by the subcommittee, was Elmer Hill. Mr. Hill's job, among others, was to disburse the research and development funds appropriated by the Congress. How they were disbursed came to light in questioning by the subcommittee's counsel, J. G. Sourwine.

The record showed that Mr. Hill had spent $469,601 in fiscal 1962 for research and development, plus $610,472 for equipment. In fiscal 1963, Mr. Hill had $884,000 for the purchase of equipment, but about half of that sum was dumped into his division in the last month of the year. This is how the questioning of Mr. Hill went:

Some of the free-wheeling spending policies of the federal government came out in the hearings on the case of Otto Otepka (above).

Mr. Hill. "Well, I would like to point out that this recent fiscal year was a rather difficult one. A large amount of our money was not available to us to spend—for us to spend until the last part of the year. . . ."

Mr. Sourwine. "When did it become available to you, this $884,000?"

Mr. Hill. "Last month. Well, certain portions of it. The final amount became available last month."

Mr. Sourwine. "How much was available before last month?"

Mr. Hill. "Roughly half."

Mr. Sourwine. "Just half. You got $400,000 last month, and they said, 'Spend it quick, you have a month to go.' Is that right?"

Mr. Hill. "Well, yes, sir."

Sen. Roman Hruska, a member of the subcommittee, is an old Washington hand. He is fully aware that government agencies go into a frenzy of spending in the last months of the fiscal year so that they do not have to report any surpluses. Were they to tell the Congress that they had money left over, their increased demands for the new year would raise eyebrows. Sen. Hruska therefore asked Mr. Hill:

"Is there not a provision that not more than a specified percentage—I think it is 20 or 25 per cent—may be spent in the last 60 days of any fiscal year?"

It was a good question—and one that Mr. Hill, as the man responsible for disbursing well over $1 million of the taxpayer's funds for research, development, and the purchase of equipment should have been able to answer. But this is what the record shows:

Mr. Hill. "You may be quite correct, sir. I am not aware of that provision."

Mr. Sourwine, the counsel, pursued another aspect of Mr. Hill's role as purchaser of equipment. "The subcommittee's information is that the department has been getting a good deal of money for research and development of new equipment and the purchase of new equipment, but that the field has not been getting new equipment, or only a very small trickle. We have been told of instances in the field where they wanted a particular kind of instrument and had to haywire one up out of what they could find in the attic, because they simply could not get any new equipment out of Washington."

Following this line, the subcommittee asked the State Department to turn over tabulations of all requests for equipment from the field, as well as what had been supplied in response to these requests. The report is laconic in spelling out how the department responded:

"This information was not supplied."

It took the subcommittee's own research to discover how some of the research and development funds disbursed by Mr. Hill were spent. In one instance more than $50,000 was awarded to one company to develop a panoramic receiver, used in counter-intelligence. The item sought by Mr. Hill and the department, however was already "on the shelf"—that is, already developed and available on the market.

Given this kind of laxity, it is easy to understand why the State Department hierarchy was so anxious to get rid of Otto Otepka—and why it considered him a "troublemaker"—a term used by John F. Reilly, one of Otepka's persecutors. The federal establishment could use a few more Otepkas.

Senate Internal subcommittee counsel J.G. Sourwine questioned Hill.

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Congress to Probe Aspects Of Garrison Investigation

From the Allen-Scott Report

District Attorney Jim Garrison's controversial New Orleans investigation of the Kennedy assassination is beginning to attract some belated congressional attention.

Staffs of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security subcommittee are quietly checking into Garrison's wide-ranging inquiry to determine exactly what he is now up to.

At present, the attention of these congressional probers centers around Garrison's interest in and handling of (1) an official of the Ku Klux Klan and (2) a former congressional committee employe, who has given secret testimony before the New Orleans grand jury.

Significantly, both of these persons were reluctant witnesses in past congressional investigations not related to the Kennedy assassination.

The KKK official involved in Garrison's investigation is Jack M. Helm,

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the JFK slaying seems to expand daily.

the former Exalted Cyclops of the New Orleans, La., unit of the United Klans of America. He is now head of an independent KKK group which he organized.

Summoned before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in January 1966 during the committee's probe of the KKK, he was an uncooperative witness.

Helm, an operations manager of a New Orleans construction company, invoked the 5th, 1st, 4th and 14th Amendments of the Constitution in refusing to answer any of the questions put to him by committee members.

The transcript of the committee hearings shows that one of the questions Helm refused to answer concerned his appearance on a speakers' platform with three persons who were arrested in connection with the slaying in Philadelphia, Miss., of three civil rights workers.

Testimony was presented during the hearing by a committee investigator that "At the rally Helm stated, 'No congressional investigation will ever deteriorate this [KKK] organization. We'll still be here when they are dead and buried—and I hope it will be soon.'"

Garrison began his probe of Helm on a tip from Jules Rocco Kimble, a self-avowed member of the KKK, who also claimed he once worked special assignments for the CIA. This the CIA denies and Garrison claims he will prove.

According to Garrison, Kimble reported that on the day after the death of David Ferrie, one of Garrison's suspects in the alleged Kennedy assassination plot, he drove Helm to Ferrie's apartment. Helm then came out with a satchel full of papers which, Kimble says, the KKK official then placed in a bank safe deposit box.

At this stage of his investigation Garrison refuses to say whether he has located the safe deposit box or recovered its mysterious contents.

However, aides of the district attorney are hinting that he has the key and that the box's contents will be revealed during next month's trial of Clay Shaw, the New Orleans businessman charged with being involved in a Kennedy assassination conspiracy.

Garrison is also probing an allegation of Kimble that Walter Sheridan, the former Justice Department troubleshooter for then Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, once counseled him not to talk to anyone and to go to Canada.

The former congressional employe whose furnishing of information to Garrison has interested congressional probers is Harold Weisberg, author of books on the Kennedy assassination attacking the Warren Commission, the FBI and CIA.

According to records of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Weisberg is the same man who testified in 1940 before a House Committee that he bought forged documents in an attempt to link the Dies committee to the Silver Shirts.

At that time the Silver Shirts was a militant right-wing organization on the attorney general's subversive list. The documents were used in an abortive attempt by a Michigan congressman to smear the Dies committee, forerunner of the present House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The records of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee also show that Weisberg was dropped from the staff of the late Sen. LaFollette's Special Investigating subcommittee for allegedly leaking subcommittee confidential information.

Weisberg, whose latest book carries a foreword by Garrison, has appeared several times before the New Orleans grand jury being used by the district attorney for his inquiry. In his publications Weisberg contends that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused Kennedy assassin, was framed by an impersonator.

The congressional probers are now checking Weisberg's long-time contacts in the Central Intelligence Agency and State Department, including several persons who transferred to those agencies from the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) after World War II.

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REP. ROMAN PUCINSKI, liberal Democrat from Illinois, charged recently that federal programs for upgrading education in poverty areas have been a failure despite an outlay of nearly $1 billion. "There is growing evidence," he said, "that for the most part Title I programs have been a disappointing failure in many communities of our country."

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